THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No. 4. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

JOHN H. SURRATT.

His Arrest in Rome—Escape and Career Since the Assassination—Accidents and Coincidents for a Time in His Favor—The Action of the Papal and British Authorities, Etc.

ROME, December 6.—The news of Surratt's capture by our authorities in Alexandria will have been flashed to you long before the receipt of this; but the particulars of his life since the assassination, and of his subsequent career, are not so likely to have found their way to America, and cannot fail to prove of interest to all. As I obtain all the facts of the case from the very best authority, the correctness of the account may be relied on.

Late in October the United States Minister at Rome, General Rufus King, received intelligence through various channels that a man named Watson, serving as a private in the Papal Zouaves, was no other than Surratt, one of the accomplices in Mr. Lincoln's assassination. From subsequently obtained information it appears that this fact was well known to some of Surratt's brothers-in-arms, and that others also in Rome were aware of his participation in the plot, and that the name he was going under was an assumed one. Notwithstanding this he was always made comfortable wherever he went, supplied with money by sympathizers, and admitted to the companionship of well-known residents in Rome.

General King, knowing that no extradition treaty existed between the United States and Papal Governments, understood at once that some difficulty would be met with in securing the person of the man. He went immediately to Cardinal Antonelli, stated the case, and in return received the Cardinal's promise that should sufficient proof of Surratt's identification be given, under the extraordinary circumstances the legal right of the case would be waived and the prisoner surrendered. General King wrote for instructions from Washington, and busied himself in obtaining the necessary proofs.

On the 7th of November, late at night, he received from Cardinal Antonelli a message containing the information that Surratt, whom the Papal authorities had secured of their own free will, awaiting Gen. King's demand for his arrest, had escaped from the Pope's dominions. It appears that as soon as the Pope was informed of the case he directed that, to prevent all doubts as to his desire to see justice done, Surratt should be imprisoned until General King could be in a position to claim him on proof of identity. This was done without the United States Minister's knowledge or request, and evinces a sincere desire on the part of the Papal authorities to wave technicalities where justice and right demand satisfaction.

Surratt was thrown into prison in a high tower on the edge of a steep precipice, where a narrow ledge, twenty-eight feet below the windows of the room in which he was confined, was the only break to an almost perpendicular drop of a couple of hundred feet. It seems he must have gained an inkling of the reason for his sudden arrest and imprisonment, and determined to make his escape. To do this he requested permission, after a good dinner and a smoke (the fellow was very comfortably kept), to retire to the water-closet.

In there he was out of sight of the two sentries in his room, and had time to spring out of the window upon the ledge overhanging the precipice. It is now stated, with what truth I cannot say, that two men with an outstretched blanket broke the fall; at all events, in jumping out he severely bruised his back and shoulders, but got away. The Colonel of the regiment which furnished the detachment on guard in the castle has sent in a certificate that within minutes of the discovery of his escape, or minutes from the time he first entered the water-closet, fifty men and some officers were despatched in pursuit, but fruitlessly. The escape was made on a dark night, and Surratt knew every inch of the ground. The frontier was close at hand, and it was out of the question for the Papal guards to follow him beyond it.

On receipt of this information from the Cardinal, General King telegraphed to Mr. Marsh, United States Minister at Rome, the information of Surratt's escape, described his dress (he was still in uniform), and requested that all United States Consuls in Italian ports might be informed of the matter and directed to arrest the mam.

This was done. General King then received information that a person answering Surratt's description had been seen at Sorrelli. Mr. Hunter, Secretary of Legation, immediately started for that place, but only in time to find that Surratt had passed through there, still in uniform, on his way to Naples. This he telegraphed to Florence, Rome, and Naples, and returned.

The next news obtained was from the Consul at Naples, who telegraphed to General King the unfortunate intelligence that Surratt had sailed for Alexandria. He had been four days in Naples, three of which were passed in prison, as the authorities suspected him, and placed him in confinement till he claimed to be a British subject, and was released at the request of the English Consul, who, together, with some residents of Naples, got up a subscription enabling him to pay his passage to Alexandria, ignorant, of course, of whom he was or his antecedents. In Naples Surratt stated that he was a Canadian, who had served in the Papal Zouaves for ten months, been imprisoned for insubordination, and escaped from confinement. The bruises on his back and uniform confirmed his story, and he met with much sympathy.

The Tripoli, a Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamer, on which Surratt had taken his passage, was to coal at Malta and remain there twenty-four hours. General King and the United States Consul both telegraphed to the Consul at Malta to arrest Surratt. On the arrival of the Tripoli in the harbor at Malta this official applied to the British authorities for permission to do so, and informed them of the circumstances; but notwithstanding the urgency of the matter, and the impossibility of finding necessary proof within the time required, his application for Surratt's surrender was refused on the ground of illegality—a strange contrast to the conduct of the Papal authorities.

Meanwhile, General King was informed of this, and he immediately telegraphed to the Consul at Alexandria instructions to secure the prisoner immediately on arrival in that port. To this message came back an answer from the telegraph company that the cable was broken between Alexandria and Malta, but that it would be forwarded from the island by the first steamer. The Consul at Malta also forwarded information to his colleague at Alexandria, and took steps which guaranteed the letter being delivered to him before any persons were allowed to land at Alexandria. It is somewhat extraordinary that General King's message requesting Surratt's detention should have been forwarded on the same steamer as the man himself.

Before any passengers were landed Mr. Hale, Consul at Alexandria, came on board with the necessary authority for Surratt's arrest, secured him, and put him in jail, where he now lies safely guarded, awaiting the arrival of a United States gunboat, on which he will be transported to Civita Vecchia, and thence to Rome for identification. Thus, after an extraordinary combination of events, all tending to facilitate Surratt's escape, after his escape from prison, and his good fortune at Naples, after the difficulties thrown in the way of justice by the English authorities at Malta, and notwithstanding the inopportune breaking of the telegraphic cable, the conspirator lies in the power of United States authorities for transportation home, where I have not the slightest doubt his arrival will excite as much perplexity as surprise.

I am told by persons who have received letters from him here that he is a highly educated young man. His late companions state that he is of good appearance and manner, about twenty-three years of age, and possessed of talent and vivacity.

He came to Rome from Canada, with letters of introduction from the Lord Bishop of Canada, studied for a month in an English academy, and then enlisted in the Papal Zouaves. He was always well supplied with money by persons in Rome who knew his previous history.

The information which led to his capture was given to General King by a French Canadian named St. Marie, who had served in a regiment in the Union army. St. Marie, who it appears is also a queer character, knew Surratt in Maryland, and recognized him immediately when he joined the Papal service.

Surratt never attempted to disguise the fact that he had been engaged in the conspiracy; on the contrary, he spoke very freely on that subject to St. Marie, and went the length of telling him that Mr. Lincoln's assassination was a preconcerted plot; that he (Surratt) himself carried direct from Mr. Davis' Cabinet in Richmond the principal details of the plot to Washington, and that the assassination was not only done in accordance with the desires of the Richmond Cabinet, but by their directions and orders.

St. Marie positively asserts that Surratt told him this; but as he is not a person one would suppose to be eminently trustworthy, it is well to accept the statement very guardedly.

It is strange that a woman is at the bottom of all these affairs; St. Marie was led to betray Surratt through jealousy, the latter having been successful in a love affair at Washington, in which both were competitors for the affection of the same person. General King has sent the informer on board the United States steamer Swatara for safe keeping, he having declared his life unsafe in Rome on account of the desire of his late companions to avenge Surratt's capture on the man who betrayed him. The affair has created immense sensation among all American circles in Rome and Florence; little else is spoken of; and although all rejoice at the man's capture, it is pretty generally conceded that the authorities at home will find some difficulty in knowing how to deal with him.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

Excitement Occasioned by the Proposed Establishment of a Territorial Government for Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., January 3.—There is some excitement in this city on account of a petition presented to Congress in favor of making and reducing this State to a Territorial Government. The petition it seems, was started at Norfolk, and has received many signatures.

It purports to emanate from the loyal men of Virginia, and prays Congress to revoke the power hitherto exercised by Governor Pierpont, and that Judge Underwood be appointed a Provisional Governor to reconstruct the State Government on a loyal foundation. This is regarded as coming from the Underwood clique. The loyal men are indignant, regarding it as an attack upon Governor Pierpont by people who are not Virginians, and have little if any interest in the welfare of the State. The Secessionists regard it with glee, because it is an attack upon Pierpont, and they boast that it cannot injure them, as the President and the Supreme Court will sustain them in any political action they choose to take in regard to the reconstruction of the country.

THE MORMONS.

Exodus of Gentiles from Salt Lake City—Enforcement of Brigham's Order Against Them, Etc.

LEAVENWORTH, January 3.—Advices from Salt Lake to December 22 state that twenty-three Gentile business firms have expressed their willingness to leave the Territory, provided they receive cost on outstanding accounts against the Mormons, and that Brigham Young pays them seventy-five per cent. of the cost value of their property in the Territory. The Gentiles have been forced to take this course owing to the late instructions from Brigham, warning the faithful to have no dealings with them. If this proposition is accepted it will give the Territory exclusively to the Mormons. Accounts from the plains say the weather is intensely cold. Fears were entertained that freighters will suffer severely.

THE INDIANS.

The Fort Phil. Kearney Massacre—Renewal of Hostilities.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, January 3.—From all accounts received, it would appear that the troops massacred at Fort Phil. Kearney were surprised at such a distance from the fort that there was no escape. The attack was made just before daylight, the camp being surprised. The Cheyennes have not delivered up the murderer of the Mexican. The evidence received fastens the guilt upon the Cheyennes for all the murders of Smoky Hill. The Sioux and Cheyennes have combined for war against the whites, and are in camp between the Republican and Platte rivers.

THE AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

Hostile Meeting Between Count Clam-Gallas and Marshal Benedek.

From the Journal du Havre, December 19.

From Vienna we learn that on the 13th inst. a duel took place between Marshal Benedek and Count Clam-Gallas, at a small town near Prague.

Count Clam-Gallas received two sabre cuts, one on the head and the other on the arm. His second was M. de Grenneville, first aid-de-camp of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The brother-in-law of Clam-Gallas, M. Mensdorf Pouilly, was the second of the Field Marshal. M. Mensdorf was opposed to the choice of pistols, because General Clam-Gallas is notoriously a good shot. This, coupled with the rank of the seconds, proves that there was rather a desire to satisfy a point of honor than a thirst for vengeance. This is the last blood shed on account of the late war.

Austrian Expedition to the East.—Admiral Tegethoff is to go on his projected expedition to the East next February, and a frigate and corvette are being got ready by the Austrian Government for this purpose. The expedition will be provided with some magnificent presents for the rulers of Siam and Japan from the Emperor. Among these are a marble statue of his Majesty, some richly bound books and chromo-lithographs from the Imperial Library, Japanese and Chinese works published by the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, a photographic album with portraits of the imperial family and representations of Austrian scenery, and specimens of all the principal productions of the empire. The mission will comprise diplomatic and commercial officials and scientific men, and a sum of two hundred thousand florins has been appropriated for its expenses.

A Cloud of Locusts.—A letter from Tenez, in Algeria, says:—"I was walking with a friend in the lower part of the town, when, at about two in the afternoon, we perceived what appeared to be a thick mist coming rapidly upon us, which we took for a flock of birds of passage. But hardly five minutes had elapsed when we found ourselves enveloped in the cloud. It might have been about one kilometre (five-eighths of a mile) in width by six in length, and was from forty-six to seventy-five feet in thickness. It was formed not by birds, but by locusts of passage, of the color of wine lees, and of great size. They continued their course from the west to the east, passing behind Cape Tenez, from which point they turned towards the north, driven doubtless by the south wind, which has for several days past been blowing violently."

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

The Investigation Closed.

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—The Riot Committee closed its sessions to-day; the members leave for Washington to-night. This investigation has been most thorough. Governor Wells gave evidence as to the riotous correspondence with the military authorities, and the present condition of Louisiana. Among the prominent witnesses examined before the investigating committee on the 28th and 29th ult., were the Mayor of this city, Attorney-General Herron, R. W. Taliaferro, Jacob Barker, Joseph Ellison, J. H. Ilsley, and the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Letter from Governor Wells to Senator Trumbull.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW ORLEANS, December 21.—Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Washington, D. C.—Sir—A duty to myself, as the Executive of the State of Louisiana, as also to the loyal and well-meaning citizens, force upon me the necessity of addressing you this communication. General Sheridan, both in his report relative to the riots in New Orleans, and his more recent report of affairs in his department, has availed himself of the occasion to criticize in somewhat harsh terms, as I think, my official conduct and acts.

In his reports first referred to, although he was not in the city at the time of the riots, the General was prolific in his fault-finding of my want of energy, and while in his general report he disclaims all interference in political matters, yet he went so far as to recommend that I be removed from office; by what authority the General did not vouchsafe to state; but I suppose he meant that I was to be decapitated by the President of the United States, who has already injured me by addressing his communications to a subordinate officer of the State.

The charge made by the General of my want of energy on the outbreak of the riots, I think not only unwarranted by the facts, but it appears to me a design to shift the responsibility from his own shoulders, who according to his own statement anticipated bloodshed if the Convention met, and yet took no measures to preserve the peace. For my own part, I did not participate in these apprehensions. I was at my office until 11 o'clock on the morning of the meeting of the Convention, and though a large crowd was assembled in and around the building, did not anticipate any violence was going to be committed.

I left for another part of the city on business, and was not aware of the bloody atrocities until they were ended. If I had remained, what could I have done? My own life was in danger, and I should have been besieged by the infuriated mob of police, as the members of the convention were, and perhaps fallen a victim to their vengeance, as it is well known I was sought for by them, and expressions of regret were heard that I should have escaped.

Not satisfied with his fault-finding of my conduct on that occasion, the General travels out of the record, as I think, to attack the members of the Convention, and says there were "bad" men among them. The private character of the men composing that Convention was not a subject of investigation by me, and I cannot see what bearing it could have had on the question of legality or the objects of the Convention. According to the opinion of the Rebels every member of the Convention was "bad," and ought to have been hung long ago. Perhaps the General lent too willing an ear to these reports, which may explain his prejudice against the members of that body, who, whatever may be said of them individually, collectively framed a constitution which the late lamented President Lincoln pronounced to be the best that had ever fallen under his observation.

In his second report the General, consistent with his professions to have nothing to do with politics, devotes a considerable chapter thereof to a history of the relations existing between me as Executive and the Legislature. He asserts that I made frequent appeals to him for military support, and he states:—"And the military assumed the position that politics was outside of the profession, and that it could not be called on legitimately to serve the interest of either side." I freely admit I have had several occasions to invoke military aid and support to enforce my acts as Governor, and for the protection of the rights of loyal citizens.

So far the General, perhaps unwittingly, pays me a high compliment for the strength of my loyalty and the firmness of my character. Does the General do himself equal justice in asserting his neutrality as contained in the extract of his report quoted? As there are but two political parties and principles in Louisiana, the one loyal and the other disloyal, was it not the duty of the General to have protected those who were true to the Government? According to his own admission, the General knew that the Legislature, which was almost exclusively composed of ex-Rebels was making war upon me; that all, or nearly all, the authorities of the State were against me, and yet the General did not regard it as his duty "to serve the interest of either side." I can assure the General that his indifference to the appeals and applications of Union men for relief of grievances, under a sense of his duty, no doubt to maintain a position of neutrality, excited deep surprise and regret in the breast of many a loyal citizen. Had the General given aid and support on all occasions to the side of loyalty, the massacre at the Mechanics' Institute would never have occurred. It was the idea that the military would not interfere that induced Mayor Monroe to organize his police for that bloody day's work.

But giving the General the full benefit of his absence from the city during the riot, it may be pertinent to inquire if he has displayed proper energy himself since that occurrence in bringing the guilty parties to justice. The enclosed copies of correspondence will show what action I took in the premises, and I humbly think that if General Sheridan had shown any portion of that vigor that has characterized his operations as a military commander in the field, in enforcing the provisions of General Order No. 44, the guilty parties would have been arrested and met with proper punishment.

I do not arraign General Sheridan on the charge of neglecting his duty or deliberately designing to let the parties escape; but when the General travels, as I think, out of his proper line of duty to attack me, he should not be surprised that his own acts should undergo a similar scrutiny at my hands.

My regard and admiration for his services in the late war induced me to refrain from taking any notice of what I conceived to be an unjust and petulant attack on me in his despatches concerning the riots. The renewal of it in his general report compels me to defend myself by this explanation.

Trusting you will pardon this intrusion on your valuable time, and giving you full authority to make such use of this letter as you may think proper, I have the honor to subscribe myself, with high respect, your obedient servant,

J. MADISON WELLS, Governor of Louisiana.

The Pope and Napoleon.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* writes:—"The Papal Government is having printed all its correspondence with the French Emperor from 1849 down to the present time. It has always been believed in France by a large portion of the public that the Emperor, shortly after his accession to power as President of the Republic, took certain engagements of a delicate nature towards the Pope; and that the existence of them explains why for a long time the clergy in France were his warm supporters. The correspondence now printing at the Vatican will show whether this belief is well founded or not."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs John Egan, the jury this morning returned the following verdict:—1st count, carrying a concealed deadly weapon, guilty. 2d count, assault and battery, with intent to kill Officer James Orr, not guilty. 3d count, assault and battery upon Sergeant Walsh, guilty.

STILL MORE OF LAST ELECTION DAY.

Hugh McGarry plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Sergeant Walsh. It is part of the transaction that was under consideration yesterday in the case of Egan. This man McGarry went to the polls at Twenty-first and Catharine streets last election day, with about twenty other men. As soon as he drew near the polls he threw up his hands and cried out, "Spread yourselves."

Immediately a citizen of the ward was knocked down by one of this party. Officer Walsh arrested the man who knocked the citizen down, and was carrying him off, when McGarry came up and caught him by the throat. But when the officer told him to leave off this conduct, he did so.

ANOTHER DEMURRER OVERRULED.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Stephenson, Walker et al., a demurrer was filed, and was yesterday argued by William H. Ruddiman, Esq., for the defense, and H. W. O'Brien, Esq., for Commonwealth. His Honor Judge Peirce held the matter under advisement and this morning gave a decision overruling the demurrer.

A TRIAL THAT WAS HOLDEN, AND ALSO BLACK.

Thomas Holden, Jr., and Thomas Holden, Sr., and Cyrus and Francis Black, were tried upon cross-bills of assault and battery. Mr. Black, colored, said that on the evening of September 10 last, his little son accidentally struck Thomas Holden, Jr., with a piece of watermelon, and was pursued into his house by both Holdens.

They demanded the satisfaction of turning the blacks out. This satisfaction being denied, the Holdens pitched into the blacks, and beat them till they were blacker still. And worse still, the Holdens lodged the blacks in prison, and there kept them all night.

The pale side of the case looked thus:—Mr. Holden was walking along Carpenter street, near Eighth street, where the Blacks lived, and was suddenly struck on the cheek with a stone. He learned that a little son of Black had thrown the stone, and, with his son, went over to see what this conduct meant. Mr. Black said he knew nothing about it, and himself and wife commenced the assault by pushing the two Mr. Holdens from the door.

They denied the statement made by the blacks, saying that they did not strike a blow.

This was but one of the numerous cases that occur daily in this Court, in which there are a direct conflict of testimony and plain perjury on one side or the other. Jury out.

District Court—Judge Sharswood—James Ellinger vs Richard King. An action to recover for work and labor done by plaintiff for defendant in watching a wharf. Defense—That plaintiff was employed by another firm to watch a neighboring wharf, and not that of plaintiff.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Jones, Warner & Co vs. Isaac Taylor. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Defense, that defendant gave notice, previous to the receipt of the invoice, that he did not want the goods; that they did not arrive in time to be worth what he paid for them to him. The goods were sold by defendant, and he offers in settlement the amount they brought. On trial.

A Man Shoots a Woman Accidentally and Subsequently Becomes a Raving Maniac.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 6 o'clock, a most distressing case of accidental shooting occurred at the laundry building, No. 139 Hudson street.

It appears that two of the employes of the establishment, named Henry Leslie and Anna Agnew were engaged in a conversation, when the former pulled a revolver from his coat pocket, and pointing it in the direction of the girl, playfully remarked that he would shoot her, or something to that effect, when one of the chambers was discharged and the contents lodged in the girl's shoulder. She fell to the floor with a loud scream, and at the same moment Estlie fell also in a swoon, from which he did not recover for nearly an hour.

When his consciousness returned he ventured to ask for Fanny, when one of the other girls who is employed on the premises thoughtlessly answered, "She is dead." Upon hearing these words he at once became a raving maniac, and so continued when last heard from. It is feared by the physician that his reason will not return to him. The wounded girl was conveyed to the City Hospital, where her injuries were pronounced severe, although not likely to prove fatal. At last accounts she was as comfortable as could be expected.—*New York Times to-day.*

Accident in Paris.—A curious accident happened a short time since at the Aquarium establishment on the Boulevard Montmartre, Paris. At about three in the afternoon the visitors were suddenly alarmed by a loud detonation. The glass of the largest of the reservoirs, filled with sea-water, gave way, and the contents were precipitated all over the place. The alarmed spectators hastened to make their escape, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt. One gentleman was slightly cut on the chin, the arm, and the knee, by some fragments of glass. The cause of the accident is a mystery, the supposition, however, now being that the glass was not strong enough to resist the pressure of the water, as the vessel contained about 20,000 litres, being the largest in the establishment, and measuring eleven feet in length.

Concerning Pigs.—M. Sanson has laid an interesting note before the French Academy, entitled, "On the Opinion of Isidore Geoffry Saint-Hilaire as to the Origin of the Domestic Pig." After quoting three passages from that distinguished naturalist, asserting that the European pigs are descended from the boars of Asia rather than those of Europe—from the *Sus indicus* in preference to the *Sus scrofa*—he stated that the opinion here expressed was founded entirely on historical considerations. His own theory depended upon a comparison of the skeleton, and applied as much to the *Sus indicus* as the other, and was therefore totally distinct in character.

Poisoning by a Human Bite.—A sad occurrence has happened at Arth, in France. Lieutenant Felchin was some time back bitten in the thumb by a man named Meller, but he thought nothing of the wound, and went next day on a journey on his private affairs. On reaching Bale he found his hand and arm began to swell, and a medical man declared that the case was one of poisoning from a human bite. He at once returned home in haste, but he refused to have the arm amputated. The consequence was that the inflammation increased frightfully, and he died some days after in horrible suffering.

Wild Boars.—It appears that wild boars are exceedingly abundant in the province of Luxembourg, France. They are met with in droves of twenty or thirty. An old one lately killed weighed one hundred and seventy pounds. In a battle at Ruette a wolf of enormous size was shot. From the muzzle to the end of the tail he measured eight feet. This old depredator was well known for a grey coat in the neighborhood, which he had ravaged for many years. Finally, a journal of Arion states that wolves are beginning to reappear in considerable numbers in the Luxembourg forests. Several of them have been killed.

Homer and Samuel.—A story is current that not long since the Bishop of Oxford (Samuel Wilberforce) and Lord Derby were together, and that the former began to compliment the latter on his translation of "Homer," and to have expressed surprise that the noble Earl should have found time for so arduous a task. The Conservative leader replied that it was nothing, and that he looked upon it as a pastime of his leisure hours. Whereupon the Bishop said, "I hope, my lord, that when you next take your pastime you will translate *Samuel!*"

Italian Steamers.—The Italian Government is taking steps to amalgamate all the steamboat companies in Italy, with the object of establishing a powerful competition against the Austrian Lloyd.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Speech of the King of Portugal.

Relations Between the United States and Great Britain.

Another Turkish Victory in Crete.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PORTUGAL.

New-Year's Speech of the King.

LISBON, January 4.—The King of Portugal opened the session of the Cortes yesterday. In his address he invited their attention to the organization of the army and the existence of slavery in the colonies.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At Peace with all the World.

LONDON, January 4—Noon.—The *Times* of this morning, in an editorial on the relations of England with the various powers of Europe, says that with the European powers those relations have rarely if ever been better.

The only difficulty, it says, seems to be with the United States. With them it is most desirable that the greatest friendship should prevail. It urges upon the Government the speedy and amicable adjustment of all outstanding differences.

TURKEY.

Another Victory in Candia—Port Regulations, Etc.

LONDON, January 4.—A telegram from the East announces that the Sublime Porte has consented to allow foreign ships-of-war to convey away such persons as wish to emigrate from Candia.

It is also reported that the Turkish forces have been successful in another battle with the Candians.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

LONDON, January 4—Noon.—The current quotations for American securities are as follows:—United States 5-20s, 73¼; Erie Railroad, 46¼; Illinois Central Railroad, 82¼. Consols are quoted at 90¼ for money.

LIVERPOOL, January 4—Noon.—The cotton market rules quiet and steady. Sales of middling uplands at 15¼d. The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales for the week at 64,000 bales. Sales to-day 10,000 bales.

LONDON, January 4, A. M.—The following are the opening quotations for American securities:—

U. S. 5-20s, 73¼; Erie Railroad shares, 46¼; Illinois Central, 82¼; Consols are firm at 90¼.

A telegram from Frankfort quotes U. S. bonds at 77½.

LIVERPOOL, January 4, A. M.—Cotton opens quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 15¼d. The sales for the week have been 164,000 bales. The sales for to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

Defeat of the Cretans by the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 3.—The Porte has received news from Western Crete, stating that a heavy battle had been fought between the Turkish army and the Cretans, which resulted in a total defeat of the latter. Two hundred Cretans were killed, and the whole army fled in disorder to the sea, where the greater number of the remnant embarked on vessels for safety.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, January 2.—New Year was celebrated in Norfolk by the entire colored population turning out in processions to commemorate the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. At an early hour the different colored churches were crowded with men, women, and children, and addresses were delivered by those selected for the occasion. The civil authorities of the city made every arrangement to protect the procession and preserve the peace, as they traversed the streets. Mayor Ludlow attended the procession in person, and nothing occurred during the day to mar its pleasure.

The steamer Brazilian has completed loading her cargo at Norfolk, and is ready to sail for Liverpool.

The steamer Peruvian, also to load for Liverpool, is expected shortly to arrive for another cargo.

The schooner M. S. Tibbits, Captain Shaw, from New York, Rolline, Captain Hall, from New York, and the U. S. Grant, Captain Gray, from Hamilton, Maine, have arrived at Norfolk.

A severe snow storm still prevails.

The schooner Lizzie F. Choate, from Boston, has arrived here for a cargo of oysters.

The steamers Dudley Buck and Ellen S. Terry, from New York for Newbern, North Carolina, still lay in the harbor, in consequence of the storm, unable to proceed to their destination.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Governor Swann and the United States Senate—The State Treasurer—The Ice, Etc. Etc

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 4.—Governor Swann is much displeased about the papers here publishing his message before its being delivered to-day to the Legislature.

From reliable information, I think it is certain that the Eastern Shore law, regarding the election of United States Senator, will be repealed, and Governor Swann elected to that office on the 15th inst.

Robert Fowler will be elected State Treasurer.

There is considerable ice in our harbor, but ice-boats keep navigation open.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The Chair laid before the Senate the memorial of the Territorial Legislature of Montana for the establishment of a Land Office and the appointment of a Land Surveyor of that Territory. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Also, the joint resolution of the same body for an increase of pay for territorial officers. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) presented the petition of army officers for increased pay. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) presented a petition for increased tariff on imported wool. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) presented a petition for a reduction of the duty on railroad iron, and Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented six memorials to the same effect. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Morgan also presented the petition of the Academy of Design of New York, and of a hundred artists, for a specific duty of $100 each on imported oil paintings. Referred to the Finance Committe.

Mr. Cattell presented the petition of the artists of Philadelphia for protection against foreign competition. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Ross (Kansas) introduced a bill to donate a portion of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation for a public road. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr Ross (Kansas) introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, at Fort Leavenworth. Referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads

Mr. Ross introduced a bill granting the right of pre-emption to settlers on the Cherokee lands in Kansas. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Canadian Affairs.

TORONTO, January 4.—Before leaving for England, Major-General Napier issued a general order, thanking the troops for their uniform good conduct and efficiency during the June troubles.

A new commander for the Western District, Major General Listed, C. B., is expected to arrive in a day or two. He served with distinction throughout the Indian and Persian wars, and he commanded a regiment under Havelock at the relief of Lucknow.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Money easy at 7 per cent. Gold, 134½. Exchange, 60 days, 109¼@109½; sight, 110. Stock Market steady. United States Five-twenties, 1862, coupons, 107; do 1864, coupons, 105¾; do. 1865 coupons, 105½@106; new do., 108; Ten-forties, regular issue, 99½@100; do., coupons, 99¾@100; Seven-thirties, first series, 105; second do., 104¾; third do., 104¾@105; Missouri 6s, 94@94½; Cumberland preferred, 90@94; Quicksilver Mining Company, 45½@45¾; Mariposa, 12½; preferred do 32½@32¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 46½; New York Central, 112½; Erie, 67¾; do preferred, 85½@86½; Hudson River, 131½@132; Reading, 105½; Michigan Central, 108@108½; Michigan Southern, 80; Illinois Central, 123; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 89½@89¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Cleveland and Toledo, 125@126; Northwestern, 46; do., preferred, 81½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 106.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Cotton quiet and dull, at 36c. for middling uplands. Flour has advanced 10@15 cents for State and Southern. Sales of 12,000 barrels, State, $9·25@12·50; Ohio, $11·80@14·10; Western, $9·75@14·10; and Southern, $11·50@17. Wheat quiet but firm. Sales 7000 bushels. Corn quiet; sales 14,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·15. Provisions quiet, and very dull. Whisky, dull.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 3.—Cotton firm; sales of 500 bales middlings at 33c.

CHARLESTON, January 3.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 800 bales middlings at 33@34c. Sales for the week, 3300 bales; receipts, 5300 bales; export, 4800 bales; stock, 17,400 bales.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, January 4, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104, and 7·30s at 104½. State and City loans were in fair demand: Pennsylvania 5s sold at 92, and new City 6s at 99½.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 29½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, no change; North Pennsylvania at 38, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30¼, a decline of ¼.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 56 for Chesnut and Walnut; 14½ for Hestonville; 28 for Green and Coates; 28 for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

Canal shares were dull. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 55 for Lehigh Navigation; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; and 52 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 133¾; 12 M., 134¼; 1 P. M., 133¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 10-40s coupons.......................100

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 7'30s Aug..104½	15 sh N Pa R....... 38
$7900 5-20s 65 cpJy..104	2 sh Ph & E....... 30¼
$1500 do. 104	100 sh Cata pf..b5wn 29½
$4000 City 6s new..lts 99½	200 sh do.....lots 29½
$500 Leng I'd bds.. 90½	900 sh Egbert....... [illegible]
105 sh Penna R..lots 56	

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107¾@108; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 106¾@107; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 105¼@105½; do., new, 1865, 103¾@104; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¾@105¼; do., 2d series, 104¾@105; 3d series, 104¾@105; Compounds, December, 1864, 13½@13¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 133¾@134¼; Silver ¼s and ½s, 128; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¼; do., July, 1864, 15¾; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, January 4.—There is a steady demand for Flour for home consumption, principally for the better grades of spring and winter wheat, for which the tendency of prices is unmistakably upwards. About 600 barrels were taken at $8@8·75 ⅌ barrel for superfine; $9@10·50 for extra; $11·50@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $12@14·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $15@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $7·25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues very quiet, there being no demand except for prime lots, of which the market is comparatively bare. We quote Pennsylvania red at $2·75@3; Southern do. at $3@3·10; and white at $3·20@3·40. Rye ranges from $1·20 to $1·35 for Southern, Western, and Pennsylvania. In Corn there was less activity, but prices remain without change. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 98@94 cents. Oats are steady at 57@58 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed moves slowly, with small sales of new at $8@8·75 ⅌ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3·75. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·90@3.

Whisky continues dull, and prices are nominal.

GOING TO THE INAUGURATION.—The Gray Reserves, Colonel Prevost, are making arrangements to attend the inauguration of [illegible] Geary, on the 15th instant; and [illegible] Club, of the Twentieth Ward [illegible] political organization which [illegible] during the last campaign, are [illegible] to attend.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Trials by Military Commissions—The Supreme Court Decision.

From the Times.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Indiana conspiracy case precludes argument so far as the points germane to Milligan and his fellows are concerned. The judges unanimously affirm that the Military Commission before which Milligan was tried had no lawful jurisdiction in the premises; that the writ of habeas corpus for which he petitioned ought to have been issued; and that he ought to be discharged from custody. To this extent there is no difference of opinion. And though the crime for which the parties were arrested was a most serious one, and their guilt does not admit of doubt, the judgment of the Court will be respected as securing the supremacy of the law, even in cases which might seem to justify the widest possible construction of its provisions.

The Court is, however, divided upon an important constitutional point, affecting the authority of Congress in circumstances of national peril. Mr. Justice Davis, speaking for the majority of the Court, not only denies the jurisdiction of the Military Commission in Indiana on the ground that its proceedings were at variance with the act of Congress of March, 1863, but also disputes the right of Congress to authorize a Military Commission in localities which are not the theatre of actual hostilities. On this point Chief Justice Chase and the minority take issue. Admitting the inestimable value of trial by jury and other safeguards of personal liberty, and admitting, moreover, the supreme authority of the Constitution, they nevertheless hold that, since Congress has the power to provide by law for carrying on war in times of public danger, it has also power "to provide for the organization of a Military Commission and for trial by that Commission of persons engaged" in conspiracies akin to that in Indiana. This proposition is urged on the general principle "that when the nation is involved in war, and some portions of the country are invaded, and all are exposed to invasion, it is within the power of Congress to determine in what States or districts such great and public danger exists as justifies the authorization of military tribunals for the trial of crimes and offenses against the discipline or security of the army or against the public safety."

In the conflict of principle thus evoked, the States which sustained the cause of the Union will recognize an old foe with a new face. It is the old dogma of rigid construction as applied to the National Government and liberal construction as applied to the States on the one hand, and on the other the common sense doctrine that the Constitution provides for the permanence of the Union, and for such an exercise of authority by Congress as may be necessary to preserve the national existence. It is the technical narrowness and harshness which dictated the Dred Scott decision, battling anew against the broad rendering of right and duty which prompted the loyal population of the land to put down the Rebellion and to sustain the Government in measures adopted to that end. It is the latest phase of the question, whether the Union is dependent upon the caprice of individual States, or upon the profound constitutional convictions and the resistless patriotic impulses of the great body of the people.

The Supreme Court, we regret to find, throws the great weight of its influence into the scale of those who assailed the Union, and step after step impugned the constitutionality of nearly everything that was done to uphold it. The decision, the *World* tells us, "convicts the Executive Administration of usurpation during the war, and justifies the opposition made to it by the Democratic party." The whole Copperhead press exult over the decision in the same strain. They shelter themselves behind Mr. Justice Davis and his associates, and indirectly renew their assaults upon the policy that dictated and guided the war for national unity. The friends of the Union cannot misinterpret either the scope of Judge Davis' reasoning or the use that will be made of it, and in both they will discern evidence of the necessity that exists for standing firmly by the principles which triumphed in the war.

As a mere argument, perhaps, Judge Davis' denial of the power of Congress to provide for possible dangers in seasons of peril, may be plausible enough. So was that by which Chief Justice Taney decreed the status of Dred Scott, according to the ideas of Southern slaveholders. Taney's argument was a masterpiece in its way. Starting with a certain hypothesis, it demonstrated to the satisfaction of the South and of the Democratic party everywhere, that the doctrine of human equality was an unconstitutional lie. But the decision, although accepted as obligatory and conclusive for the time, aroused the public mind to a just appreciation of the atrocity of the Taney theory of the Constitution and the Government, and hastened the overthrow of the Democratic party, by whom that theory had been practically sustained. A similar result, we apprehend, will follow the promulgation of Judge Davis' argument. Legally from his decision there is no appeal. But from the principles which govern his decision there is an appeal to the moral sense and the patriotism of the country. The people will not believe that the hands of their representatives are tied in the presence of conspirators, or that the Government is constitutionally helpless in the presence of rebellion.

The newly declared reliance of the President and the Southern States upon the interposition of the Supreme Court has a certain apparent justification in this decision. The reasoning which assails the right of Congress to provide military tribunals for districts not actually the scene of hostilities, may not improbably deny the right to dictate terms to the excluded States, where peace has been restored. Really, however, there is no analogy between the case of Indiana and the case of Georgia or Mississippi. There was no rebellion in Indiana. Its civil Government remained intact; its Courts worked regularly, and the administration of justice was not for a day interrupted. It was because of these circumstances that the conviction of Milligan by Military Commission was illegal; [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

which has undergone a reduction, as the other has increased, is $13,248,460, or a million and more less than the debt of 1865. The Controller reckons that the bounty debt, which appears to have increased nearly four millions since 1865, will require, to pay its interest and principal in the ten years which it has to run, an annual tax of 2½ mills on the valuations of 1866. On those of 1865, a tax of 2½ mills produced $3,295,619, but this sum was incorrectly conceived, on the supposition that the debt was to be paid in twelve years from its issue, instead of after the passage of the legislative act for its creation.

This period will expire in 1877; and the Controller calculates that to realize the amount of its demands, it will be necessary to impose a tax of three mills for the next fiscal year. This increased estimate is made, too, on the assumption that the sinking fund money can be invested so as to yield six per cent. semi annually. It is to be remembered that all the other component amounts of the general debt have been sensibly reduced. The gain of canal receipts over 1865 is $732,280. The receipts on account of the general fund revenue for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1866, are estimated at $10,821,522, and the payments at a little more. Under this head it is interesting to know that printing for the State costs us $193,221 a year, or something more than the Legislature itself.

The subject of the Trust Fund is treated in an important passage in Mr. Hillhouse's report. It will be seen that under an act of the Legislature authorizing the Controller to sell the land scrip given to this State by Congress to Trustees of Cornell University, 5087 certificates of 160 acres each have been sold to the Hon. Ezra Cornell. The net profits from the location and sale of the scrip will form a distinct fund, to be called the Cornell endowment, the income of which will go to maintain the Cornell University, while the principal will remain inviolate.

The Controller's general estimate of taxation for the year commencing next October is remarkable, but we cannot say surprising. It will amount in all to 5¼ mills. Having carefully considered what means are necessary to make assessments more accurate and efficient, Mr. Hillhouse is of opinion that while real estate is not assessed at more than one-half of its value, and while the larger portion of personal property escapes altogether, sworn returns should be required, more stringent provisions adopted for the assessment of property at its value, and that the State Board of Equalization should be granted further powers. As the general Government continues to raise money by indirect taxation, the Controller does not, of course, favor that means, but he recommends an auxiliary measure, that an income tax of 3 per cent. be laid on all incomes over $1000, and to be applied to the payment of the war debt. The report is an elaborate and well systematized document, and will repay attention.

African Anniversary of Emancipation.

From the Herald.

The lamented Abraham Lincoln is canonized in the hearts of the African race. His memorable proclamation of January 1, 1863, is their charter of emancipation. His name among them henceforward for generations to come will be revived as their great liberator, and his memory will be the leading inspiration in their New Year rejoicings. He has given to New Year day an enduring blaze of glory to them, in making it the day and the anniversary of their emancipation—the day on which the backbone of the Rebellion was broken by his thunderbolt against slavery. The first of January in this country has thus become the African Fourth of July; and from Maine to Texas it has been celebrated by the race this year, in various places, with remarkable enthusiasm. Fred Douglass was one of the lions of the day at their Boston celebration, and the venerable English abolitionist, George Thompson, somewhat softened by time, was another.

Turning southward, at Richmond, Va., "the celebration of the emancipation proclamation by the rejoicing negroes occupied the attention of everybody." The freedmen turned out in a grand procession, sabres shining, drums beating, and colors flying, and marched to the Capitol Square, where they were harangued in a violent speech by a white fanatic of the name of Hunnicutt; but all passed off quietly. What a revolution for Richmond! We have reports of similar celebrations at Norfolk, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, S. C., Nashville, Tenn., Augusta, Ga., and elsewhere, and in no case reported does there appear to have been any disturbance with "the poor whites." This is a good sign. It indicates that the two races South have reached at least the first essential step to a friendly understanding—"you let us alone and we'll let you alone;" from which we hope there will be a steady progress to fixed relations of harmony.

The Latest French Canard—Maximilian's Abdication.

From the Herald.

The French Government appear to be singularly anxious that the world should believe that they earnestly desire the abdication of Maximilian, and consequently instruct their organ, the *Moniteur*, to get up little *canards* from time to time. The latest one has the merit of being very straight to the point, and appears not only in the *Moniteur* but in *Le Temps*, by way of giving it additional strength. It is to the effect that Maximilian's act of abdication has arrived in Paris and been placed in the hands of the Emperor Napoleon. But this *canard* has not been ingeniously managed or contrived, for it must be apparent that the proper parties to an act of the kind are the Mexican people, and no one else. Max must abdicate to those whom he pretends have invested him with imperial authority by a majority of voices, and not to the French Emperor, who simply named him for the position. When Maximilian does abdicate he will do it, no doubt, in the usual way, and conformably to long-established usage. Napoleon and he now have nothing to do with each other. The former plainly told his *protege* that he must rely on himself alone and paddle his own canoe, and from the moment the determination was expressed to withdraw the French expeditionary army, all French intervention must be considered to have ended.

But if Max is desirous of making a secret act [illegible]

The Emperor's New Year's Speech—France in Corea.

From the World.

[illegible]

the world should understand whether Napoleon leans decisively to one or another solution of any of these questions, or whether he prefers that they should all of them be adjourned for the time. The attitude of French diplomacy in Italy, in Greece, and at Vienna agrees on this point precisely with the reassuring tone of the reported imperial speech at the Tuileries.

Napoleon means the "Great Exhibition" to keep Europe pleased and occupied for a twelvemonth to come. Neither Russia, nor Austria, nor Prussia, nor Italy can well afford to shoulder the consequences of interfering actively with this proclaimed purpose of the French sovereign. And it is more than probable that we shall see the seething elements at Rome, in Candia, in Hungary, one after another, composed or compressed into a state of quiescence for the greater part of the year now begun.

But in the far East things look quite differently. "Out of Paris," said an old proverb of the fashionable world, "out of Paris there is no salvation." This precious bit of Gallic cockneyism has just now a serious political meaning. Nations not represented in the Paris Exhibition are out of the pale of diplomatic salvation. They may be cannonaded *ad libitum* without interfering with the general welfare. And we may expect very shortly to hear of a formidable French invasion upon the extreme western outposts of the great Chinese Empire. The people of Corea, who are tributaries without being exactly subjects of the Celestial Emperor, are a fierce and inhospitable folk, and they have recently perpetrated a most atrocious massacre of the French missionary priests established within their borders. Prince Kong, the astute Foreign Minister of the Chinese Emperor, has washed his hands of all complicity in a responsibility for them and their deeds, and has substantially invited the French Envoy to take the execution of justice upon these barbarians into his own hands. In this task, it seems, the French Admiral in the Chinese waters has been ordered to assist the Envoy; and Corea will therefore speedily pass, we presume, under the flag which now floats over so much of Cochin-China and Assam.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A Cheap and Substantial Gift.

Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
11 6 tuth 3m No. 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18§

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S
STATES UNION
CLOTHING HALL,
No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $36; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats, $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.
Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
ARE SELLING ARE SELLING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
NO 734 MARKET STREET,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
11 17 w One Door below Eighth.

PRICES REDUCED.
Making and trimming Oversacks, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3 50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices. C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT,
12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No. 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON.
[illegible] No. 209 N. SECOND Street

J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.

FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

NEW RUBBER DEPOT.—WILSON, MAUER & CO. No. 409 CHESNUT Street, have opened a New Rubber Depot, for the sale of Rubber Goods of every description.
Patent Cork Rubber Shoes and Boots.
Patent Cork Mattresses.
Patent Cork Cushions.
Patent Spring Bottoms.
Patent Stuffed Beds.
Patent Cork Life Preservers.
Patent Cork Rubber Soles.
Also, Gents, Pistols, Ladies' and Gents' Skates, Parlor Croquet and Parlor Base Ball, Parlor Skating, Skating [illegible] Skating Jackets by PHILIP WILSON & Co.
12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street

DRY GOODS.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street,
ABOVE RACE.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Will open to-day—One case Waltham Pillow-case Muslin, at 28 cents per yard, slightly wet.
Cheapest Pillow-case Muslin in the city.
Bleached Muslins at reduced prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Forestdale, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Bartlett, etc.
Unbleached Muslins, 20, 21, 22, 25c., etc.
Table Linens, 1½ yard wide, 65 cents. Cheap.

FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 37½, 40, 42, 45, 50c., etc.
Bargains in yard-wide Shaker Flannel, 60 cents.
Plain Red Flannels, 37½, 45, 50c., etc.
Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Canton Flannels at greatly reduced prices.
Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 31, etc.
Blankets, large size, all-wool, $5·75.
Balmorals, 50 dozen sold this season, $1 75.
Cloth Gloves, all kinds, reduced.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—Breakfast Shawls from $1 to $3 50. Immense loss to manufacturers. 9 29§

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,
HAVE JUST OPENED

100 dozen Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, at 50, 56, 62½, 69, and 75 cents a pair. The balance of an imported stock which was sold at $12 a dozen.
Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' White Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Hemstitched and Colored Border Handkerchiefs.
Domestic Goods at the very lowest market prices.
Good yard wide Bleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25, and 28 cents.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, and New York Mills.
Best makes Unbleached Muslins, 5 4, 6-4, 8 4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
Best Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy All-wool Shaker Flannels.
Yard-wide Domet Shaker Flannels, 31 and 50 cents.
Handsome Marseilles Quilts, Lancaster Quilts, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

Will open on Monday morning a large lot of Plaid Muslins, from 31 to 50 cents; lower prices than they have been sold at for five years. Linen Doylies, $1 25 per dozen. 10 22

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc.,
Embracing Novelties Adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
E. M. NEEDLES.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
No. 922 ......PINE STREET..........No. 924
Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton, Merino, and Wool.
Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.
Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.
Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades
A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
Nos. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT
LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2½ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room. yards round.
These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1 ; 30 springs, $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices
Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street,
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.
MILLINERY GOODS.
REAL LACE GOODS
A Liberal Discount to the Trade. [11 30 fmw

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY
NEW YORK.
FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, N. J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish
LEAD PENCILS.
Equal in Quality to the Best Brands.

The Company has taken great pains and invested large capital in fitting up their factory, and now ask the American public to give their pencils a fair trial.

All Styles and Grades are Manufactured.

Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPERIOR HEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, specially prepared for the use of Engineers, Architects, Artists, etc.
A complete assortment, constantly on hand, is offered at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom
No. 34 JOHN Street, New York.
The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationers and Notion Dealers
Ask for American Lead Pencil. [10 1 fmw6m

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.

We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.
Purchasers invited to call.
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15§p

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15§

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
'Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc. etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches etc.,
11 11smth§rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),
No. 622 MARKET ST.

A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuth§1m

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS
A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu§

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN at $3·75 usual price $5·00
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES, HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

RICHARD EAYRE,
(Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison),
HAS OPENED AT
No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia
Where he intends to keep a variety of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
And to manufacture the improved
SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,
Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
1 2

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street!

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE L
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAK
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KIN
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KIN
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURER
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
EVANS & WATSON
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES
DESIGNED FOR
Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-House U
Established Over 25 Years.
Over 24,000 Safes in Use.
The only Safes with Inside Doors.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality.
Guaranteed free from Dampness.
Sold at Prices Lower than other makers.
WAREROOMS;
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON A PASSENGER RAILROAD.—Yesterday morning, an accident of a very serious character happened on the Frankford Passenger Railway, a short distance from the Episcopal Hospital, resulting in an engineer of one of the "dummy cars" used on the road losing both his arms. It appears that between 10 and 11 o'clock the car, containing a large number of passengers, was advancing at a rapid rate towards the city, when Mr. William Harrison, the engineer, espied a large piece of ice lying on the track, and believing it would throw the car from the track and involve serious consequences, he immediately reversed the engine and jumped from the engineer's box to the ground; in doing which he slipped, it is supposed, and fell under the car, which passed over both his arms, lacerating them in such a frightful manner that he was taken to the Episcopal Hospital, where both arms were immediately amputated. The car passed on and pushed the piece of ice before it from the track without the circumstance attracting any attention from the passengers, scarcely the slightest jarring occurring. Mr. Harrison remains in a very critical condition.

CONSECRATION OF GLORIA DEI CHURCH CHAPEL.—Bishop Vail, of Kansas, on Wednesday evening last, presided and set apart for religious purposes the chapel connected with the Church of Gloria Dei, in Swanson street, below Christian. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Leeds, of St. Peter's; Rev. Dr. Hare, Rev. Mr. Smith, of St. Andrew's, West Philadelphia, and the Rev. J. Saunders Reed, rector of the church. The Rev. Mr. Graham and the Rev. Mr. Moore assisted in the services, which were very solemn and deeply impressive.

The building is of brick, constructed in a neat and substantial manner, and will seat about five hundred persons comfortably. Its cost is not far from $7000. The success of this enterprise is mainly due to the energy and Christian spirit of the rector, Rev. Mr. Reed, one of those active men whose aims and efforts are continually used for the advancement of his Master's cause, ably seconded by the congregation, which ranks among the oldest in the city.

ROBBED HIS EMPLOYERS.—A lad named Day, aged about sixteen years, employed in the wholesale notion house of Hess, Rogers & Chambers, No. 411 Market street, was brought up at the Central Station yesterday afternoon, before Alderman Beitler, charged with robbing his employers.

Jacob S. Hess deposed that defendant had been in their employ for about six weeks; that they had missed a quantity of perfumery, pocket-books, etc.; suspicion fell upon Day, who was arrested at noon yesterday by Detective Lamon, as he was walking out of the store. The officer found seven penknives, a lot of neckties, and a pocket-book.

Day acknowledged giving several articles to a young girl named Fanny Lee, living at No. 239 Currant street.

The latter testified that Day gave her half-a-dozen pairs of stockings, two bottles of cologne, a pocket-book, gloves, breast-pins, etc.

Day was committed in default of $1200 bail for trial.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Henry Allen, sometimes called Codger, who, in company with another convict, escaped from the County Prison a few months ago by cutting through the ceiling of the cell, and thence through the roof, and lowering themselves down outside of the walls by means of a rope made of bed-clothing, has been recaptured by Prison Keeper Grubb, and returned to his old quarters. The arrest was made through a remark, overheard by Mr. Grubb, as to a place where Codger had been seen. It was at a house in that part of the southern suburbs of the city known as Smoky Hollow. The officer repaired to the spot designated, and by a nice piece of finesse succeeded, without exciting the suspicions of the inmates, in getting access to the room in which the fugitive was concealed.

CHURCH IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.—The new Cohocksink Presbyterian church building, located on the north side of Columbia avenue, above Seventh street, has to be propped up to keep from tumbling into a mass of ruins. The building is high, with a very steep, large, and heavy double-pitched slate roof. The front of the structure is of brown stone. The roof is well framed. Its steep pitch is more for ornament than use. The recent heavy westerly wind blew the building considerably "out of plumb" towards the east. Every effort is being made by means of "shores" and iron rods with swivel screws to force the building back to its original position.

THE TAX ON WRITS, ETC.—Among the items of revenue of the State is the tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc., and Philadelphia, last year, furnishes her fair quota, as compared with the returns from other counties in the State. The total amount of tax from Philadelphia was $12,369·25. Of this sum Lewis R. Broomall, Recorder of Deeds, paid $8000; Frederick G. Wolbert, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, $640·98; J. Ross Snowden, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, Eastern District, $1171; George Kelly, Prothonotary of the District Court, $2497·27. In addition to this there is a tax upon the offices, and Mr. Broomall paid $2686·82; Mr. Kelly, $757·69; George H. Moore (Quarter Sessions), $2907·79.

TAXES COLLECTED IN 1866.—The following statement shows the amount of taxes collected during 1866:—Received up to 1st of September, at which time discounts ceased, $4,678,922·48; discount allowed, $427,563·69, leaving the nett receipts $4,251,358·79. Received from 1st September to December 31, $542,161·51; from penalties, $11,561·68, making the nett tax $553,723·19. The total tax paid into the city treasury amounted to $4 806,751·23. The gross amount collected was $5,238,314·81, leaving about $800,000 yet uncollected on the books of the Receiver. Those indebted have until the 15th instant to pay. After that time the bills will be placed in the hands of collectors.

JUDGMENT FEES.—An act of Assembly requires the payment of four dollars upon every suit, where judgment is obtained, before it can be entered upon the books of the Court. The money thus obtained is returned to the City Treasury. During the past year the jury fees in the Supreme Court, which were paid by the city, amounted to $1563·13, and the sum returned on judgments was $164; the fees of the District Court amounted to $7713·17, and the sum received was $1356. In the Court of Common Pleas only $80 was paid on judgments, while the jury fees amounted to $1756·68. The sum returned from the Quarter Sessions was $1527.

THE MILLER HOMICIDE.—It is expected that Gottleib Williams, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Miller, in Buttonwood street, near Ninth, will be tried at the latter part of the present term or the beginning of the next. There have been no new developments in the case since Williams' committal to prison, and the prosecution will therefore have to depend entirely upon circumstantial evidence. Williams expresses great impatience at the delay in his trial. It is probable that his case will be the first tried in the new court-room.

THE CITY ICE BOAT.—Yesterday morning the new city ice boat, Captain Schellinger, left Spruce street wharf for a trip down the Delaware to clear the channel for a fleet of vessels awaiting an opportunity to go to sea. The new ice boat is a powerful vessel, and she is expected to keep the channel clear, and thus afford an uninterrupted passage for vessels up and down the Delaware.

PERMITS ISSUED.—The wagons, carts, drays, and barrows licensed during 1866 by the Highway Department were as follows:—Wagons, 885; carts, 323; drays, 254; barrows, 193. The amount received was $1642·50. The sum of $472 was also received for permits for hotel, private, and hackney coaches. This amount would be greatly increased if the High Constables would return all who fail to have their licenses renewed.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL CHASE.—Two of the Mayor's detectives, who have been on the search for the robbers that carried off the bonds and stocks from the liquor store of Mr. Cochran, in Walnut street, have returned, not having been successful.

PASSENGER RAILROAD LICENSES.—The various Passenger Railroad Companies paid to the Highway Department during the past year the sum of $12,355. Under the new ordinance of Councils each car will be taxed $50 for 1867, instead of $30, as in 1866.

INFANT ABANDONED.—Last evening a female infant, apparently about two months old, was found in the rear of a yard at No. 434 Maria street. It was taken to the Station House, and provided for temporarily.

Lyrics from the Latin.

Verbum Sat.

I wonder where old Verbum sat,
And how he looked when sitting there,
And where he hung his Sunday hat,
And did he use an easy chair?
Did Mrs. Verbum always look
Angelic when her husband smiled?
And what was Verbum's favorite book,
And had the Verbums ever a child?

But no! the subject's wrapt in gloom,
Scant Verbum legends can I trace,
Impenetrable as the tomb
The darkness is o'er all their race.
The solitary record left,
And consolation comes from that—
The fact that time has not bereft
The nation of, is *Verbum sat*.

London Dramatic Critics.

A London correspondent who appears to be intimate with the gentlemen he writes about, gives the following insight into the *personnel* of the London dramatic critics:—

I do not know what weight (if any) is attached on your side to dramatic criticism in our papers; but perhaps you may be willing to learn who are our dramatic critics, which can hardly be called a secret here. There is Mr. John Oxenford, who writes for the *Times*—a man of learning, and a good judge of dramatic wares, who also writes the dramatic criticisms, as well as those famous articles on naughty French plays and books which occasionally appear in the *Saturday Review*. He may always be seen on first-nights in a solitary box, shunning all society, but particularly that of ladies, whose small talk he holds in abhorrence. He is famous among the box-attendants for refusing all refreshments during the progress of the piece, however late it may detain him; but he will not write an article until he has been home, and, as we say, "slept upon it."

Then we have John Hollingshead and Moy Thomas, who represent the *Daily News*. The former, who also writes for the *London Review*, and occasionally for *Punch*, is, perhaps, the plainest and most outspoken of the theatrical critics. Managers hate him accordingly; and his recent evidence before the Parliamentary committee in favor of "free trade in the drama" has served to widen the breach. Moy Thomas would, perhaps, be a good critic if he had any sympathy with the stage, and was not fond of theorizing and philosophizing. He is more at home, I suspect, in writing about the finances of Europe and America, and feels in the theatre like a fish out of water.

The *Daily News*, by-the-way, prides itself in always having its criticisms out the next morning, however late the performance. The *Telegraph* sends Mr. E. L. Blanchard, who writes farces and pantomimes; the *Morning Star*, Mr. Leicester Buckingham. This gentleman is a great adapter from the French, criticizes his own plays, and always proves to his own satisfaction that the adaptation is better than the original. This gentleman is, perhaps, the most ecstatic of all our critics, and is, as may be supposed, on good terms with the managers.

Every actress is in his eyes divine—her "facial expression," her "emotional power," etc., all that can be desired; consequently, if any brother critic lags behind in raptures of this kind, L. B. always takes up the cudgels, and calls his critical brother (for these little amenities of literature are, unfortunately, not confined to America) "a cowardly assailant," or "a dastardly attacker of a lady's reputation." The *Pall Mall Gazette* critic is Mr. G. H. Lewes, who is thoroughly independent, though crochety, and sometimes Mr. Sutherland Edwards, late *Times* correspondent in Poland, and author of novels and books about music and the Russian people.

The *Examiner* critic is its editor, Henry Morley, professor of literature in King's College, London, and author of many well-known works. He has lately reprinted a volume of his dramatic notices. He is one of the most independent of his class—knows little, however, about the stage, though much about dramatic literature, English and foreign.

The *Athenæum* critic is John Herand, a writer of ponderous epics, unactable plays, and transcendental books about Shakespeare, and other subjects. His criticisms have no weight, and he is sometimes replaced by Dr. Doran, who has the advantage of not being a play-writer or adapter, but who is so fond of telling you all about the history of the theatre, and the play, and what old players played in it (if it is an old one), that he always finds himself compelled to omit to criticize the matter in hand for want of space. Mr. T. G. Tomlins, a man also learned in theatrical lore, and one of the most active of those who procured the abolition of our patent theatres some thirty years since, represents the *Morning Advertiser*, and occasionally the *Reader*.

Mr. T. W. Robertson, successful author of the comedies of *Ours*, *Society*, and *David Garrick* writes for the *Illustrated Times*; Mr. Charles Dumphy for the *Morning Post*; and Mr. Desmond Ryan, a wonderful critic, who once elaborately criticized a performance of M'me Bosio's three days before it took place, for which surprising feat, however, an unappreciating editor suspended him for awhile from his duties. Such is the list of our dramatic writers. They deserve to be known, for if there be any truth in the opinions of the late Mr. Leigh Hunt on the possible power of conscientious dramatic criticism, they are in no small degree responsible for the degraded condition of the British drama.

Sea Gulls.—An English paper says:—"A most curious sight is witnessed when a large steamer arrives in Southampton Water. The moment she comes to her moorings a flock of about two hundred sea-gulls hover about her, to pick up the scraps of bread, meat, and offal that are thrown overboard. These birds form a colony that live on the outward and homeward-bound steamers daily lying in Southampton Water."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN D. WELLS AND WIFE vs. JOHN B. WHITNEY.

Vend. Exp., Covenant. June Term 1865. No. 119. The Auditor appointed to distribute the fund in Court raised by the sale of the following described Real Estate, by virtue of the above writ, to wit:—All that certain lot situate in the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia, beginning at northeast corner Passyunk road and Reed street, and extending thence northward along the east side of Passyunk road 43 feet; thence eastward at right angles with said Passyunk road 39 feet 9 inches; thence southward at right angles with said Reed street, and along the west side of a two-feet-wide alley leading into the said Reed street, 13 feet 9¾ inches and thence westward along the north side of said Reed street 57 feet to the place of beginning—will meet the parties interested in the said fund at his office, No. 251 South THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purposes of his appointment.

12 28 fmw5t C. GIBBONS, Auditor.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 12

MEDICAL.

FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.
Chemists to his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon
47 Rue Richelieu Paris.

NO MORE CONSUMPTION
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHATE of LIME

For all Diseases of the Chest this Medicine is invaluable. It is largely used at the "BROMPTON" HOSPITAL in London, for Consumption, and generally approved by the Leading Medical Men in England and in France.

NO MORE COD LIVER OIL.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE-RADISH

This Syrup is employed, with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofula, lymphatic disorders, green sickness, muscular atony and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful depurative known. It is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children, subject to humors or obstruction of the glands.

NO MORE POVERTY OF THE BLOOD AND PALE COMPLEXION.
DR. LERAS'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and IRON in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures CHLOROSIS,

PAINS IN THE STOMACH,
DIFFICULT DIGESTION,
DYSMENORRHŒA, ANEMIA.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the Phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution, suffering from Anemia and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, INSTANTANEOUSLY CURED BY GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.
A vegetable Brazilian substance, entirely innocuous.

INTERNAL OR LOCAL
NEW CURATIVE AGENT,
MATICO.
GRIMAULT & CO., PARIS

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub called MATICO, and cures promptly and infallibly, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany, and New York now use no other remedy.

GENERAL DEPOSITORIES:
In Paris, at GRIMAULT & CO.'S, Chemists, No. 47 RUE RICHELIEU.
In New York, at M. M. FOUGERA & VANDERKIEFT'S, WILLIAM Street.
In Philadelphia at FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., and at every good chemists. 8 2 thif

CHRONIC DISEASES TREATED
BY
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. IN NEARLY ALL CASES OF CHRONIC DISEASE ELECTRICITY IS A SURE REMEDY, AND IS ALL CASES BENEFICIAL IF PROPERLY APPLIED. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only RELIEF or a PERMANENT CURE can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All communications free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock jaw etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painters' Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antreversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. BECKWITH has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

REFERENCES.—General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut, below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street below Fifth; Mr Pelouze, Third and Chesnut; Ed. McLane, late this city; A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office, or by letter. WE HAVE NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH ANY OTHER ELECTRICAL OFFICE IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CITY.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
1627stt Philadelphia.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT
will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.
DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs colds, asthma catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,
DYOTT & CO
9 5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mws No. 510 RACE Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 12

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS,
SPRAINS,	NOSE,
SORE THROAT,	STOMACH,
TOOTHACHE,	
EARACHE,	
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail	50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail	$1 00
Quarts in bottle	$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions	$10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials	$5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases	$2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. B. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw5

GIRARD ESTATE.—IN COMPLIANCE WITH the twenty-fourth section of the Will of Stephen Girard the Superintendent of the Girard Estate has prepared the following condensed statement of the affairs of the Estate:—

Stocks and Loans appropriated for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City and Delaware Avenue.

	Par Value.
United States 10-40 5 per cent. loan	$4,500·00
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. loan	54,977·32
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent. loan	7,600·00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free of tax	87 600
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, taxable	54 100—141 700 00
City Gas 6 per cent loan	10,000·00
22 shares of stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	4,400 00
42 shares of Preferred stock, Union Canal Company	2,100·00
Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania 6 per cent loan	1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent.	252,195·84
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, 6 per cent.	2,350·00
Stocks and Loans Comprising the Residuary Fund 1866	
United States 5-20 6 per cent. loan	62 550 00
United States 10-40 5 per cent. loan	10,700 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 6 per cent.	1,933 51
State of Pennsylvania 5 per cent. loan	88,841 05
Loan to Franklin Institute	1,000 00
Guardians of the Poor 5 per cent. loan now (City)	8500
City of Philadelphia 5 per cent. loan	4,300 4 300 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free of tax	36,500
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, taxable	23 300—58,800·00
100 shares of stock, Philadelphia Exchange Company	10 000·00
2200 shares of stock, Schuylkill Navigation Company	110,000·00
102 shares of stock, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company	10 200·00
4000 shares of stock, Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company	200,000 00
2 shares of stock, Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company	200·00
1 share of stock, Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Company	100 00
1 bond loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company	10,000 00
1 bond for interest on loan to Turnpike Company	900 50
1 bond Schuylkill Navigation Company loan, 1882 received for interest	241·63
Loans and cash comprising the legacy received (in part) from estate of Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois	
United States loan, 1881, 6 per cent.	$7,000·00
City of Philadelphia loan, 6 per cent., free of tax	$10,100·00
Cash interest received	50·64
Balance in loans and cash	$17,150·64
Loan appropriated to purchase Fuel for "Poor White Housekeepers and Roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.	
1 certificate of loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent.	$9080·37
1 certificate of loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1862, 6 per cent., received for interest	272 63

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account, embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rent of real estate, and payments made for various objects for the year 1866:—

Balance in the treasury, January 1, 1866	$30,881 98
Cash received for rent of real estate	201,115 09
Cash received for rent of collieries in Schuylkill county	65,798 33
Cash received for rent of real estate in Schuylkill county	477·50
Cash received from leases for cutting timber in Schuylkill county	1,963·54
Cash received for interest on State of Pennsylvania loan	6 907·32
Cash received for interest on City of Philadelphia loan	13,135·48
Cash received for interest on City Gas 6 per cent. loan	570·00
Cash received for interest on Schuylkill Navigation Company loans	15,095·17
Cash received for interest on United States 5-20 6 per cent. loans	203·54
Cash received for interest on United States 10-40 5 per cent. loans	1,076 35
Cash received for interest on United States 6 per cent. loans 1881	619 94
Cash received for dividends on Philadelphia Exchange Company's stock	453 00
Cash received for dividends on Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania stock	704·00
Cash received for dividend on Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company's stock	615 00
Cash received for dividend on Schuylkill Navigation Company's stock	40 00
Cash received from sale of Schuylkill Navigation Company's loan, 1882, received for interest	10,392 63
Cash received for sale of Schuylkill Navigation Company's Boat loan, received for dividend on stock	5,187 00
Cash received from Lawrence Todd legacy	9 000·00
Cash received from Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for damages in constructing a railroad through the lands of the estate in the First and Twenty-sixth Wards	6,224 02
Cash received from total income amount	109 58
	$369 481·48

Cash paid under appropriations by Councils.
ESTATE.

For water rent	$1,727·00
Taxes	42,573·47
Salaries	6,800 00
Lands out of the county	50,099 90
Permanent improvements	975 51
General repairs to real estate	19 942 26
Inside painting	2 493 50
Outside painting	3 097 53
Paper and hanging	2 903·73
Annuities	600 00
Miscellaneous expenses	3,651 25
Purchase of fuel for poor white housekeepers	505·62
Lighting Delaware avenue with gas	1,205·00
Altering houses, Chesnut street between Eleventh and Twelfth streets	10 082·73
To invest a certain amount in city loans	6 207·73
To invest for Todd Legacy and expense of collection	10,062 05
Paid writs of mandamus, damages in widening Delaware avenue	55 832 68
Dredging docks, North wharves	645·00
	$220,206 60

COLLEGE.

Committee on Household	$91,644 50		
Committee on Instruction	15,154·40		
Committee on Accounts	2,348·90		
Committee on Library	199 25		
Committee on Discipline and Discharge	219·00		
Committee on Admission and Discharge	30 00	$115 826·10	$336,032 79
Balance in Treasury			33,448·69
Balance in the City Treasury	$34 892 66		
Warrants not taken in	1,443·97		33.448 69

CHARLES S. SMITH,
Superintendent Girard Estate.
Philadelphia, Office of the Girard Estate, December 31, 1866. 1 1

HORSE COVERS,
BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
ANGOLA MATS,
BELOW MARKET RATES.
KNEASS & CO.,
No. 631 MARKET Street.
Life-size Horse in door. Come and see. 112 6thm

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 4,
BENEFIT OF
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
ELEVENTH NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in
THREE GREAT PIECES,
THREE GREAT PIECES,
SONGS, DANCES, ETC.
To commence with
THE IRISH TUTOR.
To be followed by
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
MRS. WILLIAMS IN EIGHT CHARACTERS.
To conclude with
THE IRISH TIGER
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 5,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
IDIOT WITNESS AND THE LOST CHILD.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½
THIS (Friday) EVENING, January 4,
FAREWELL BENEFIT,
FORTY-SECOND APPEARANCE,
AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE THIS SEASON OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
FUN! FUN! GO EARLY.
The great comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Major De Boots (last time) ....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
The glorious comic drama of
THE TOODLES.
Timothy Toodles (last time) ....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the famous Spectacle of
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
presented for the last time but one.
SATURDAY, A POWERFUL BILL.
LAST NIGHT OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
MONDAY—MR. JOHN BROUGHAM

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
GREAT HIT OF GRIFFITH GAUNT.
NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
MRS. JOHN DREW
WILL APPEAR AS KATE PEYTON,
in Augustin Daly's great drama of
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR, JEALOUSY.
produced with new scenery, great cast, and specialities of
THE LANCASHIRE FAIR SCENE,
AND GRAND TRIAL SCENE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN DREW.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—
GRAND FAIRY COMIC PANTOMIME
THIS EVENING.
Splendid Spectacle,
THE SEA KING'S VOW.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

PROFESSOR BLOT'S LECTURES ON COOKERY.—Eight Illustrated Lectures will be delivered in the ASSEMBLY BUILDING, corner CHESNUT and TENTH, at 11 o'clock A. M., commencing on THURSDAY, January 3. 12 29

BRADFORD'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "SEALERS CRUSHED BY ICEBERGS," which has received the highest encomiums from the press and the public of New York, Boston, and other metropolitan cities is now on exhibition for a limited period, at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 12 27 1m

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
FUN AND MYSTERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SIGNOR BLITZ.
GRAND PERFORMANCES
every Afternoon and Evening during the Holidays, when will be introduced
BLITZ'S AUTOMATON BAND OF MINSTRELS,
BLITZ'S MARVELLOUS DOUBLE SPHYNX,
and other Wonders and Miracles.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents 12 26 tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock.
8 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC Rehearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, 2½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street between Race and Vine. 11 5 3m

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

SLATE MANTELS!

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
912 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 18 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER, etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND,
7 23 S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauline, Belting, Sail Twine etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
65 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 3 8§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. [2 22§] ELIJAH G CATTELL

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 12

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
FINE OLD SHERRY WINES,
For Families and the Trade.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,
For Medicinal and other uses.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
CHAMPAGNES
OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
11 19 mwf6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine —

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used. We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 2[illegible] tuths2m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St. Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied. Orders from the Country promptly attended to

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street. [11 7§

COAL.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.,
NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE [8 25 smwem

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

ROOFING.

ROOFING

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP, COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protections. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.

RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER ZINC or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE
1 12 6m No. 230 North FOURTH

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1867.

The Point Decided.

THE recent decision of the Supreme Court covers simply one point, viz., that the trial of a civilian by a military commission in a State not the theatre of actual hostilities is illegal. It expressly *recognizes* the *validity* of such trials *in the States that were in rebellion.* It also recognizes the legality of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus and of what were termed "arbitrary arrests." Had it not been for the law of 1863, providing for the discharge of persons held in custody by the military authorities in the loyal States, after a United States grand jury had been in session and adjourned without finding indictments against them, such persons might have been held prisoners during the pleasure of the military authorities, as long as the writ of habeas corpus was suspended. It was simply because of this provision of the law that Milligan was entitled to his release. Without it, by the decision of the Court, he could still have been held a prisoner, although he could not legally have been tried by a military commission so long as the regular operations of the Courts in Indiana were not obstructed by war.

There is, therefore, in this decision, very little to warrant the patriotic rejoicings of some of our old-time "Copperhead" journals. The things that they most complain of, namely, "arbitrary arrests"—or, as one of them poetically expresses it, the "invasion of the dwellings of citizens at midnight," and the "dragging them from their families without process, warrant, or authority," etc. etc.—are not touched by this case, or, rather, are impliedly sanctioned by it.

The New Steamship Line on the Pacific.

THE present year is to witness the ingauguration of an enterprise which promises to become a matter of great importance to our commercila interests on the Pacific—we allude to the steamship line between San Francisco, China, and Japan. The first ship of the new line, the Colorado, was to have left San Francisco on the 1st instant, for Hong-Kong. The line is to consist, at present, of three ships—the Colorado, the Great Republic, and the Celestial Empire—the two latter not yet quite ready, but intended to be among the largest and best wooden ships ever built in the United States. The Government pays to the Pacific Mail Company, who own this line, $450,000 per annum for carrying the mails. Twelve round trips are to be made during the year. It is estimated that the time from Hong-Kong to London by this route will be from three to four weeks less than by the English lines already in existence.

It is with reference to the early completion of the Pacific Railroad that this line becomes of special importance. That event will probably occur sooner than most people expect; and when it does, it must work an almost entire change in the course of the trade of Eastern Asia with Europe and America. Instead of taking the long and tedious voyage by way of the Cape of Good Hope or Cape Horn, passengers and valuable freight will go directly from China to San Francisco, then by rail to the Atlantic seaboard, and thence by steamers to Europe. We shall thus become the carriers and distributors of one of the most valuable portions of the world's commerce. As preparatory to this, the establishment of American steamship lines on the Pacific is of the utmost importance; and we are glad that the enterprise has thus seasonably been inaugurated. Its progress will be watched with interest, and its success is a matter of national concern.

Senators to be Chosen.

THE annual meeting of so many of the State Legislatures derives additional interest from the fact that upon several of them will devolve the duty of choosing United States Senators. In our own State a successor to Mr. Cowan is to be chosen. The prominent candidates for the office are Thaddeus Stevens, Governor Curtin, and ex-Secretary Cameron.

In New York a successor to Mr. Harris is to be chosen. Two months ago it looked as though Horace Greeley would be almost the unanimous choice for the position. The tide of public favor seems to have changed, however, since then, and it is now quite difficult to say who of the numerous aspirants does stand the best chance of success. Senator Harris himself has a good deal of strength. Roscoe Conkling is also a very prominent candidate. Governor Fenton's name has been mentioned in connection with the office. From present appearances the choice lies between Harris and Conkling.

In New Jersey, the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Wright is to be filled. Senator Frelinghuysen, who holds temporarily under an appointment from the Governor, seems to have the inside track; and as he is by far the ablest man named in connection with the office, we hope he may get it.

Maryland also elects a Senator to succeed Mr. Creswell. Governor Swann's treachery to the Union party would naturally be rewarded by this position were it not for his locality, which, by a local law, renders him ineligible. Some Democrat is sure of the position.

In Indiana a spirited contest prevails for

didate for re-election, and the race seems to lie between Governor Morton and Representative Julian. Mr. Colfax, we believe, has refused to have his name used as a candidate.

Missouri elects a successor to the eloquent and intrepid B. Gratz Brown, who refuses a re-election. Governor Fletcher, Charles D. Drake, and Representative Blow are the prominent candidates, with the chances in favor of Drake.

Two Senators are to be elected from Kansas, one to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Senator James H. Lane, and the other to succeed Senator Pomeroy, whose term expires on the 3d of March next. Mr. Pomeroy will probably be chosen as his own successor, although he has a strong competitor in the person of ex-Governor Thomas Carney. There are several competitors for Lane's vacancy, among them Senator Ross, who holds by appointment of the Governor, Colonel William A. Phillips, Judge Thacher, and Representative Clarke. Kansas politics are of the uncertain order, and no reasonable prediction can be made as to who will be the successful man.

In Nevada, if the telegrams are worth anything, Senator Nye has a "sure thing" in regard to his re-election. We hope he may not be disappointed.

In Illinois Senator Trumbull is a candidate for re-election, and if great ability and tried faithfulness are worth anything, he ought to get the seat.

In Ohio a successor is to be chosen to Senator Sherman, but he seems to have the race pretty much to himself. The same remark may be made in regard to Senator Howe, of Wisconsin.

There are some other States to choose Senators during the year, but their Legislatures are not in session.

Thaddeus Stevens' Great Speech.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS made a great speech in the House of Representatives yesterday, on his bill for the reconstruction of the late Rebel States. It was a condensed and powerful argument, demonstrating the full and exclusive right of Congress, as the legislative branch of the Government, to prescribe the terms and manner of reconstruction. It was also a noble and eloquent appeal in favor of reconstructing the late Rebel States upon the basis of equal and impartial rights for all before the law. Pennsylvania may well be proud of that grand old veteran, who, with all the fire and vigor of youth, tempered by the wisdom and experience of age, is the nation's great leader in the path of true Republican progress!

Mr. Douglass' Address.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS spoke to an immense audience last evening in National Hall. His address, which was nearly two hours in length, held his vast auditory in the most close and enthusiastic attention to its close. His argument was clear and logical, his diction condensed and powerful, his delivery impassioned and moving. Mr. Douglass justly ranks among the first orators of this country, and his effort last evening did full justice to his reputation. A full phonographic report of his address will be found in another part of this paper.

Liberal.—Dr. Bullar, son of the late venerable John Bullar, of Basset, near Southampton, England, has presented to the Hartley Institution, in that town, the chief part of the valuable library of his father, consisting of nearly one thousand volumes on history, divinity, and philosophy. Dr. Bullar has had the books handsomely bound, and has at his own expense fitted up a splendid book-case in the reading-room of the Institute, where the volumes are to be kept.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC

On Wednesday Evening, Jan. 9.

Subject:—"SOMETHING TO DO."

This is an entirely New Lecture, being a discussion of the mental and moral necessity of a wider sphere of EXERTION and USEFULNESS for woman—for her own sake and that of society. A PORTRAITURE of the evils that result from the enforced and fashionable idleness of woman.

The sale of Tickets will commence TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

Reserved seats 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents.
Proscenium boxes, holding eight $5
Private boxes in balcony, holding six, $4. [1 4 2t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

THE NEW LECTURE
OF
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
IN THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, JANUARY 10.

TICKETS ON SALE AT TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE, SEVENTH AND CHESNUT, ON AND AFTER MONDAY NEXT, January 7.

NOTE.—EVERY SEAT IN THE HOUSE WILL BE PLACED ON SALE.

P. S.—PLEASE NOTICE—THE SALE OF TICKETS WILL NOT BEGIN UNTIL MONDAY NEXT [1 4 2t

THE FAIR AT THE THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH will close on SATURDAY EVENING, at 10 o'clock. The excitement between the friends of Mayor McMichael, Charles F. Lex and William B. Mann, Esq., for the trotting mare Fanny Powell is increasing, each party seemingly sanguine of success, and each trying to find out the strength of the other, for the last hours a sealed vote

The handsome gold watch is to be presented to the Pastor receiving the highest number of votes. The contest is spirited, the friends of each seeming sure of success

Quite a large quantity of useful and fancy articles will be disposed of. 1 4 3t*

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2450 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes payable on or after the 14th instant.
1 4 9t E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.

"HOW TO BEGIN THE NEW YEAR."—CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce will be open on Sunday Evening next, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession.
10 12 fmw3m

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

PROSPECTUS OF THE "CAMDEN CHURCH APPEAL."—The ladies of Camden having resolved to hold a Fair at Christmas, for the benefit of the new Church of the Immaculate Conception, we have, at the suggestion of the Rev. F. Byrne, undertaken to publish, during the week of the Fair, a daily literary sheet of the above title.

Having secured the assistance of several talented writers we have no doubt our paper will be one of the rich and rare things of the Christmas Holidays. We confidently anticipate a wide—a very wide—circulation. For this, we do not rely entirely on the merits of our sheet—though we trust it will be found worth anybody's dollar—but rather on the charity and generosity of the people of Camden and elsewhere who have, heretofore, so cheerfully assisted in the erection of the church. Much has been done already. We are not unmindful of it, nor is it forgotten by Him in Whose name a cup of cold water shall not be given in vain. What is contributed towards His Church is treasured up for the donors where the rust and the moth doth not consume, and it will be multiplied to them an hundred fold.

To those, then to the generous and kind-hearted everywhere, to such as love God and love the glory of His house—to all who have faith in the Life to Come, we confidently address our little "Appeal." Make it welcome, kind readers; make it welcome for the cause which it advocates

We shall charge only *One Dollar* for the Series of Six numbers. Each number will be handed to subscribers every evening in the Hall, and after the close of the Fair the whole series will be sent free of mail to those who cannot be present

Communications intended for the columns of the paper, as well as lists of subscribers, may be addressed either to the Rev. F. Byrne, or to ourselves

Mrs. CATHARINE JENKS,
Mrs. ELLEN BARON,
Lady Editors.

CAMDEN, December 10, 1866. 1 2 4t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
12 11 26t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, December 26 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 26 12t J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1866.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY MORNING January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 o clock.
1. 10 mwf13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—

Life Membership	$25·00
Annual Membership	3 00
Entrance Fee	1 00

Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to

WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 739 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.

The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped
12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA December 21, 1866

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and an Election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 14th day of January 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
12 24mw tl 14 J. MORRELL, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 29 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No 2362 CALLOWHILL Street on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867 at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and Five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. EDWARD H. FLOOD,
12 29 1 2 4 7 9 11 12 Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital stock of this Company and who have not yet paid the THIRD instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said Third instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office, on or before SATURDAY, the 12th day of January next 1857.

By Resolution of the Board of Directors.
12 28 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27, 1866

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 14t EDWARD ARMSTRONG Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.

PHILADELPHIA December 31, 1866.

The Stockholders' Annual Meeting and election for President, Directors and Treasurer of the Company, will be held at this Office on TUESDAY, January 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES McFADDEN, JR.,
12 31 mw17t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND DARBY RAILROAD COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and election for officers for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867 at 4 P. M. D. H. FLICKWIR
12 31 mw17t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SCHULKILL RIVER PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECOND Street, below Spruce.

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for President and Directors will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 14, 1867, at 3 P. M. A. W. ADOLPH,
12 31mw17t Secretary.

OFFICE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office, MONDAY, January 14, 1867 at 12 o'clock M. An election for President and five Directors will be held at the same time and place.
12 31 6t* SILAS YERKES, JR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th inst.
1 4 6t* SILAS YERKES JR, Treasurer.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.
12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No 226 WALNUT Street (Room No 3), on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY one year since erected and now own two school houses in the city of Atlanta Georgia These houses have been so divided as to give two comfortable rooms in each, capable of accommodating, in the four rooms thus obtained, four hundred children. The schools are under the charge of five estimable ladies, all, with a single exception, from the state of Pennsylvania.

During the past year the Commission has had five hundred children under its care in Atlanta, one hundred being taught in a building rented for the purpose. This school it is proposed to abandon, and thus lighten the expense.

Four hundred children can be educated an entire year for the small sum of three thousand dollars, or seven dollars and fifty cents each. One thousand dollars have been subscribed by ten gentlemen in Philadelphia. Two thousand dollars are yet needed. Should this amount not be contributed the present month, the buildings and their furniture will have to be sold, and the poor children scattered over the city, with none to care for either body or soul. When we reflect that some of these little ones are the orphan children of men who fought and died in the Union army, and that this is the only means presented of showing our appreciation of their fathers' services, we think it ought not to be disregarded. The children have learned to love the Commission, and to pray for those who give it their support.

Pennsylvania and New Jersey are the only States, so far as we are informed, that have an organization for the purpose named, thus evincing a disposition to aid the South in elevating the poor white population to their rightful position Should we succeed in prosecuting our labors another year, we can then retire under the confident assurance that the work will be carried forward by the city or State authorities.

The city of Athens have written us that they will assume the education of the poor of their town from the present time, and we expect similar good news from Macon.

They write us from Athens, "the school here under your patronage has done real service, and been a blessing to many, meeting a want and filling a vacuum made by levying no tax in 1865."

Atlanta is destined to be one of the most flourishing cities of the South. There is now, and has been ever since the war closed, more enterprise in recovering from their great loss by fire, and in the establishing of trade than in any other part of that country. The inhabitants have been quiet and orderly; no acts of violence occurring but such as are incident to all cities. The military and civil authorities have moved along in perfect unanimity. Shall Pennsylvania and New Jersey, by the additional gift of three thousand dollars, complete the good work they have undertaken and thus assist Atlanta in rising, Phoenix-like, from the ashes, with increased strength and beauty?

Abraham Lincoln held in grateful remembrance to the last hour of life the memory of the men who taught him the one only year he had the privilege of attending school Will not the hundreds of little ones who have been clothed partially fed, and instructed mentally and morally by the kind people of two Northern States, rise up and call them blessed?

The Commission must decide the question soon as to the continuance of the work.

Let all remember that Seven dollars and fifty cents will educate a child for an entire year. It is hoped a large number of persons will be found ready to undertake to keep at least one child in these schools.

Contributions can be sent to
SAMUEL V. MERRICK, President, Merrick Street.
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No. 1022 Market Street
JOSEPH PARKER, Secretary, Tract House, No. 1210 Chesnut Street. 1 4 4t

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. JAMES J. BARCLAY,
1 4 fmw6t Secretary.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,

FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,

And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,

A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors.

10 15 mwf3m4p T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.

ALSO

Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Piano Fortes.

STEINWAY & SONS' direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard), with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound producing capacity is obtained and regulated to the nicest desirable point

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

BLASIUS BROTHERS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
12 27 1m4p* No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of J. W. SCOTT & CO is this day dissolved by its limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled at No. 814 CHESNUT Street

JAMES W. SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARICAL,
WILLIAM A. JAMES.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together under the firm of J. W. SCOTT & CO., for the purpose of transacting the business of Manufacturing Shirts and Furnishing Gentlemen's Goods, etc., at No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

JAMES W. SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARICAL,
WILLIAM A. JAMES.
J. FRED. SCOTT.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1867. 12 31 6t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of TACK BROTHERS and will continue the business heretofore carried on by TACK BROTHER & CO

A. H. TACK,
T. E. TACK.

Philadelphia, January 1 1867.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of TACK BROTHER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. H. TACK,
T. E. TACK,
FRED. CHASE.

Philadelphia, December 31, 1866. 1 1 6t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership existing under the name of COOPER & GRAFF is this day dissolved by mutual consent, LEWIS COOPER retiring. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of COOPER & GRAFF.

CHARLES H. GRAFF,
WILLIAM H. TEVIS.

December 31, 1866. 1 1 6t

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY GIVEN AN interest in my business to Mr. JOHN C. SCOTT.

RENE GUILLOU,
Importer of Linen Goods
12 31 6t* X No. 18 BANK Street.

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,

Warranted superior to any others in use.

LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!

Cannot be broken by falling, and

Never Become Glossy.

These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools of Philadelphia and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.

The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package la-

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT;

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission 12 243m
Special business accommodations reserved for lad

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES

CONVERTED INTO

5-20s of 1865, January and July,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2trp] No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

Capital $300,000, Full Paid,

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

NEW BANKING HOUSE,

Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.

A. BOYD President
JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier. 117

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., | 3 Nassau St.,
Philada. | New York.

Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.

Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.

U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS;
No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold!

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street!
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	S. A. Bispham
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn!

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, [10 31 m

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS!
BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,
BANKERS,
9 6 10p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

FINANCIAL.

BACON & WARDER,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 218½ WALNUT STREET.

STOCKS AND LOANS bought and sold on Commission.

TRUST FUNDS invested in City, State, or Government Loans.

WILLIAM H. BACON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
1 8 1mp No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

RETURN
OF THE
UNITED STATES BRANCH
OF THE
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company,

From December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866,

in conformity with the law of Pennsylvania.

Authorized Capital,	$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital, - -	1,958,760
Total Amount of Assets (Gold)	15,888,080

Investments and Funds Retained in the United States.

Real Estate held by the Company in the United States	$251,772 63
Cash Deposits in Banks	155,656 26
Amount of Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	109,077 51
Amount of Loans, on Bond and Mortgage, constituting first liens on Real Estate (in the United States) on which there is less than one year's interest due	919,900 00
Amount of Loans, Stocks, etc., held by the Company	251,736 63

Income in the United States.

Cash Premiums from December 1, 1865, to December 1, 1866	1,003,486 06
Amount of Premiums earned	902,591 60
Amount of Interest	79,286 82
Amount of income	15,047 35

Expenditures and Liabilities.

Amount of Losses during the year which have been paid	793,851 02
Amount of Losses in suit or contested during the year	12,500 00
Amount of Losses during the year not yet paid	112,964 04
Amount paid for reinsurance and return premiums	123,091 96
Amount of expenses during the year, including commissions and fees to Officers and Agents in the United States	236,843 21
Amount of Taxes	34,062 19

STATE OF NEW YORK.
City and County of New York, ss.

Be it remembered that on this 31st day of December A. D. 1866, before me, the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania to take acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company upon the 1st day of December, 1866. And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $1,695,293·71; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement.

I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 31st day of December, A. D. 1866. [L. S.]

JAMES W. HALE,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

Directors in New York.

FRANCIS COTTENET, Esq., Chairman.
HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
E. M. ARCHIBALD, B. M. Consul.
A. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
E. F. SANDERSON, Esq.
Resident Secretary—ALFRED PELL, Esq.
Counsel—ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., Esq.
Bankers—Phœnix Bank, CAMMANN & CO.

Advisory Board in Philadelphia.

Messrs. CHARLES L. BORIE,
CHARLES S. SMITH,
RICHARD SMETHURST,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
JOSEPH W. LEWIS.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania,
No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE
PHILADELPHIA. [1 2 wfm2w

W. H. GROVE, SHOW CASES. 11TH & 4TH ST

BANKRUPT BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER the balance of a very large lot of fine Blankets, from a bankrupt stock, at less than the wool in them cost, and less than the same quality were sold for before the war. This is an opportunity of getting a very good Blanket at a low price These Blankets are entirely perfect in every respect. A fine pair of Blankets for double bed for $4 per pair; better for $4·50; better for $5; for $6 a large all-wool Blanket that has been selling for $10; for $8·50 the very finest Blanket. Also, a lot of good quality Marseilles Quilts, some of which are slightly smoked, at $4 $5, $6, $7, $10, and $12 each; heavy Comfortables, $3

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 27 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—M. SHOEMAKER & COMPANY, Nos. 4 and 6 N. EIGHTH STREET, are closing out their entire stock previous to removal to their new store, No. 1024 CHESNUT Street, [1 1 6t4p

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN in a Dry Goods Commission House; one well acquainted with the New York and Western Jobbing Trade; none others need apply. Address Box 1643 P. O., with real name. 1 3 3t*

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER, AT No. 309 RACE Street. Inquire on the premises 1 3 3t

AMUSEMENTS.

Chestnut Street Theatre.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are still enjoying marked success. This evening Mrs. Williams appears in her own Protean play, called *An Hour in Seville*, in which she is really superb. Mr. Barney Williams plays in the *Irish Tiger* and the *Irish Tutor*.

To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon the usual matinee will occur. The *Idiot Witness* and the *Lost Child* will be performed.

Walnut Street Theatre.—By general request Mr. J. S. Clarke will play "Major De Boots" and his inimitable "Timothy Toodles" for his farewell benefit this evening. The *Naiad Queen* will also be given. To-morrow, forty-ninth and last night of Mr. J. S. Clarke's engagement.

On Monday night Mr. John Brougham appears.

Arch Street Theatre.—*Griffith Gaunt* is still the attractive card at this theatre. The Lancashire Fair and Trial scenes are as fine specimens of scenic art as we have ever seen. This evening Mrs. John Drew takes a benefit.

American Theatre.—The *Ice King's Vow* is one of the neatest pantomimes we have ever seen. It is performed in admirable style, and deserves the success accorded it.

To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon the *Ice King's Vow* will be given at the Matinee.

Carncross & Dixey are doing their great burlesque of *New Year's Calls* to crowded houses. Eastwick Park and the skating carnival scene are very fine.

Assembly Buildings.—Signor Blitz is still presenting his varied and excellent holiday programme. To-morrow (Saturday) he gives his usual *apres midi* at 2 o'clock.

The Germania.—The following is the programme for the concert to-morrow afternoon:—

Overture, "Les Abencerages" (1st time). L. Cherubini
Eulogy of Tears (by request)........... F. Schubert
Flute Dances, "Waltz"................ Jost. Lanner
Allegretto from 7th Sinfonie.............. Beethoven
Overture, "Fair Melusine" (by request). Mendelssohn
Duet from *Brewers of Preston* (1st time)... H. Adam
First finale from "Shipwreck of the Medusa"........................ Reissiger

CAMDEN AFFAIRS.

Death from Burning.—The daughter of Mr. George Bell, aged fifteen years, residing on Front street, above Market, who was so badly burned on Monday last by her clothing taking fire from a stove, while baking, died yesterday, after suffering the most excruciating pain. Her face, feet, and body were burned almost to a cinder. Her father was the first to discover her, and at the time she was in a light blaze. He seized a bucket of water, and dashed the contents upon her. It suppressed the flames, but she was too badly burned to survive.

Grand Carnival.—The managers of the Camden Skating Park propose giving a grand carnival this evening. Every preparation has been made to make it a success, and we have no doubt it will be the finest of *bals masques* this season. Both ferries at the foot of Market street land within a short distance of the Park.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(For Additional Local Items see Third Page.)

Licenses Issued by the Mayor.—The following licenses have been issued to Pawnbrokers since yesterday:—

Wm. Hammill, No. 924 South street.
D. Tobias, N. E. corner Eleventh and Locust.
Bidwell & Co., No. 645 South street.
Alexander S. Reed, S. W. corner Eighth and Fitzwater streets.
John Kolback, No. 1016 South street.

The following places of amusement were also licensed:—

Colored Masonic Hall, Eleventh street, below Pine.
German Literary Association, N. E. corner Fifth and Gaskill streets.
William Kelley, dance-house, No. 410 North Water street.
Kensington Hall, Germantown road and Second street.
Barclay Street Hall, No. 604 Barclay street.
Circus, Tenth and Callowhill streets.

La Coterie Carnival.—We have given to our readers several items in relation to this Fancy Dress Ball, but in reality had no idea of all the extensive preparations which are being made. An entirely new scene has been painted for the occasion by Russell Smith, which, with its appointments, and the wonderful effects produced under the direction of Mr. Charles Higbee, combined with its new decorations, will make the Academy, upon the evening of January 14, present such a scene of beauty and grandeur as has rarely been witnessed. We learn of innumerable fancy costumes which are being prepared for the occasion, and we hope to chronicle the event as the *ne plus ultra* of assemblages of wit, humor, fun, enjoyment, extravagance, and pleasure harmoniously blended.

A few tickets remain unsold, and as the number is limited to one thousand, those who wish to be present should secure their tickets at once.

Removal.—Morris, Clothier & Lewis respectfully announce that their extensive stock of goods has been removed to the new marble building, Nos. 19 and 21 S. Fourth street, a few doors below Market, east side. Here will be found everything comprised in a full and complete assortment. Messrs. Morris & Co. propose here to keep on hand a first-class stock of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings, of the latest style, manufactured from the best material, and sold at most reasonable rates. Tailors' trimmings, and all descriptions of men's wear, foreign and domestic, constantly on hand. The styles of goods are varied, the selections are tasteful, and the assortment one from which any person can make a most satisfactory purchase. Their facilities to furnish goods at most economical rates to our citizens are many and great. The building occupied is most convenient, stocked from floor to ceiling with the finest goods.

An Expensive Sleigh Ride.—Last Wednesday evening three gay young larks, named William McGinnis, George Pilkington, and Michael Flinn, bethought themselves that they would enjoy a sleigh ride at somebody else's expense. Accordingly they seized on and confiscated a horse and sleigh standing in front of a house in Frankford, and started out to have a jolly time. All three were intoxicated, and the consequence was that they got reckless and made a smash-up of their team at Main and Church streets. Yesterday morning information was lodged against them, and all three were arrested and taken before Alderman Holme, who held them in $600 bail to answer a charge of malicious mischief, and they also had to hand over $10 each to pay damages to the sleigh.

Attempted Burglary.—The china, glass, and queensware store of Messrs. C. R. Bockius & Brother, No 54 N. Second street, was entered by burglars; but they did not succeed in obtaining anything. They obtained entrance in the rear of the store by getting into the back yard, through Coombe's alley. They bored several holes in the back door, and removed one of the panels. They were then met by the sheet-iron backing, and removing just enough of this to put an arm through, they succeeded in unlocking the door, and obtained entrance. They then had to burst open the safe with "jimmies;" but only succeeded in breaking off a brass knob. They were frightened off before succeeding in getting anything.

Sneak-Thief Caught.—Yesterday afternoon George Kreuzer was arrested on a charge of stealing a piece of cloth from the dry-goods store of Mr. Hibbs, at No. 1118 Girard avenue, yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. He was arrested on a vacant lot between Twelfth and Sartain streets, above Poplar. He was also charged with stealing a piece of cloth from in front of Mr. Krafft's dry-goods store, at No. 1216 Poplar street, last Wednesday afternoon. After the hearing before Alderman Fitch, he was committed in default of $800 bail to answer the last charge, but was committed for a further hearing on the other, on account of Mr. Hibbs failing to appear. The cloth stolen from Mr. Krafft's was not recovered.

Larceny of Cotton Bags.—Alfred Andrews, who has been for some time past engaged as a laborer at Front and Market streets, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of larceny. It appears that he has been in the habit of removing the bagging in which the wool and cotton is put, and selling them. He had a hearing before Alderman Hurley, and was held in $600 to answer.

The Auditor-General's Report—The Amount Contributed by Philadelphia to the Support of the State Government.—From the annual report of Major General Hartranft, State Auditor-General, for the year ending with the 30th of November, 1866, we make the following extracts, showing the amount and the sources of the revenue derived from the city and county of Philadelphia:—

Auct on Commissions	$19,957·09
Auction Duties	71 787 50
Tax on Bank Dividends	3 689·50
Tax on Corporation Stocks	1,000 65
Tax on Stocks:—	
City Passenger Railways	15 904 98
Railroads having Termini in the City	249 574 40
Insurance Companies	55 214 91
Gas Companies	5 360 56
Market Companies	1 574·80
Schomacker Piano Company	225 00
Academy of Music	89 70
Tax on Real and Personal Estate	624,158 95
Special Tax of one-half mill on the dollar (Act of May 16, 1861)	7,583 60
Tax on Loans:—	
City Banks from holders of public loans	72,672 66
Treasurer of Philadelphia	86 055·06
City Passenger Railway Companies	1 400 29
Railroads having Termini in the City	31 835 57
Philadelphia Gas Works	9,610·05
Continental Hotel Company	231 22
Tax on Net Earnings:—	
City Passenger Railways	10,840·78
City Market Companies	706·39
City Gas Companies	1,563 34
City Insurance Companies	10,002 92
Schomacker Piano Company	450·00
Tax on Gross Receipts:—	
Notaries Public	397 03
Railroads having Termini in the City	85,234 17
Tax on Tonnage of Railroads having Termini in the City	489,414 80
Tax on Bankers and Brokers	19,164 60
Tax on Writs, Wills, and Deeds	12,809 25
Tax on City Officers:—	
Recorder	2,686 82
Prothonotary District Court	757 69
Clerk of Quarter Sessions	2,907 79
Tax on Collateral Inheritances	146,000 00
Licenses:—	
Taverns	166 384 39
Retailers	166,478 71
Sample Dealers	2,333·00
Theatres, Circuses, and Menageries	950·00
Peddlers	668 80
Brokers	5,163 39
Patent Medicine Dealers	883 50
Distillers and Brewers	2,193 73
Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies in the city alone	8,522·04
Premiums on Charters	2,025 00
Accrued interest	19 277 89
Total	$2 418,856 66
Deduct income derived from Railroads having Termini in the City	859,108 24
Legitimate State Revenue derived from the city	$1,559 248·42

Attempt to Defraud.—About five months ago a woman named Simons resided in Twentieth street. In her employ was a colored woman named Martha Green, *alias* Sally Green, who had been in the habit of going to the store of Mr. Brooks, at Seventeenth and Brandywine streets, and getting groceries for her mistress. Mrs. Simons moved away a short time since. Yesterday Martha went to the store, and told Mr. Brooks that her mistress had returned to Twentieth street, and ordered a bill of groceries, consisting of a bottle of wine, a lot of cigars, and minor articles to the amount of $6. She then left, but instead of going towards the residence of Mrs. Simons, proceeded down Seventeenth street. Mr. Brooks had his suspicions aroused, and followed and had her arrested. He then hunted up her pretended mistress, and ascertained that she had not sent the girl to order anything. The prisoner was then escorted before Alderman Jones, who held her in $600 bail to answer.

Saddle and Bridle Stolen and Recovered.—Frank Forte and Charles and Clement Levering were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of larceny. It appears that the three had stolen a saddle and bridle from a man named Burkhart, who had just come into this city from Delaware county. He had sold his horse, and met the three at Twenty-third street and Columbia avenue, and engaged in conversation with them. Burkhart was a little intoxicated at the time, and Forte took the saddle and bridle and threw it into his wagon. Levering then drove off with it to the Dove and Swan Hotel, when the Leverings took charge of the plunder and carried it home. All three had a hearing before Alderman Fletcher, and the case was compromised by the defendants paying charges and damages.

Scientific Lectures.—We rejoice that science and religion are not always divorced in the persons of scholars, for we observe that the opening lecture of the course of scientific lectures before the Academy of Natural Sciences is to be delivered by one of our popular clergyman, the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D., the pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, on Monday evening next. We understand that, in early life, he devoted much time to scientific studies, and from the distinction he now enjoys as a philosophical writer and thinker, and his rare oratorical powers, we may safely presume that a scientific theme will be presented to the people by him with clearness and power.

Miss An[illegible] — We are pleased to announce that this talented young lady, concerning whose health so much solicitude has been felt by her many friends in this city and throughout the country, has so far recovered from her recent severe illness as to be able to resume her labors. We learn that she has consented to deliver her new and popular lecture on "Something to Do," at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, January 9. The sale of tickets will commence to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at Trumpler's Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.

Case of False Pretenses.—Charles W. Deal, residing at Thirty-third and Hamilton streets, in West Philadelphia, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of obtaining goods on false pretenses. It appears that Deal, by false representations in regard to his circumstances, had obtained about $150 worth of goods from a firm in this city. It is also alleged that it is but one of many cases of the same kind of which he has been guilty. He had a preliminary examination before Recorder Eneu, who committed him for a further hearing.

The "Protestant Churchman."—This day published, in New York and Philadelphia, the first number of a weekly newspaper devoted to the Evangelical interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at $4 per annum, by McCalla, Stavely & Co., No. 633 Broadway, New York, and No. 237 Dock street, Philadelphia. Subscriptions also received at Mrs. Hamilton's book store, No. 1344 Chesnut street, where sample numbers are for sale or distribution.

Foundling Taken Charge of.—The female infant found last evening in Maria street has been named Maria Fisher by Lieutenant Franks. The first name was taken from the street in which she was found, and the surname from that of the officer who found her. She was taken in charge by Mrs. Franks.

A Bad Boy.—A young lad was arrested at No. 621 North Seventh street last evening, on a charge of larceny. It appears that he was in want of money, and stole from his mother a cloth circular and a silk dress, amounting in value to one hundred dollars, and took them to a pawnbroker to obtain money.

A Little Wanderer.—Charles Moses, a child eight years of age, was found wandering about the streets of Germantown yesterday. Not knowing where his home was, the authorities sent him to the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

Clothing at Reduced Prices.—

Having purchased recently many lots of choice goods at much less than cost, from which we have fully replenished our stock, and having reduced all old goods to proportionate prices we offer *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which we are determined to close out, and are selling rapidly at, in many cases, but half the prices at which the same goods were sold last year, we in all cases guaranteeing the prices to be lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money will be refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. | Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street.

"Sealers Crushed by Icebergs."—Still do the people flock to Wenderoth, Taylor & Brown's, No. 914 Chesnut street, to see Bradford's last great painting, "Sealers Crushed by Icebergs." The thrilling interest of this great work of the master artist cannot be overrated. The scene is portrayed natural to the life upon the canvas, and impresses the beholder beyond the power of pen to describe. Mr. Bradford, the artist of this great work, is too well known to need words of praise, and we can only call upon lovers of the beautiful not to miss "Sealers Crushed by Icebergs."

Geo Steck & Co.'s Pianos,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

"A Happy New Year to All!"—Farewell to '66. A grand celebration of the opening of the New Year will be observed at Charles Stokes & Co's first-class Clothing House, under the Continental, by an extra display of Winter Clothing, at greatly reduced prices. The public are invited.

Elliptic Sewing Machine Company's First Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premiums (Gold Medal) Fair Maryland Institute. New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1865. No. 923 Chesnut street.

Haines Bros.' Pianos.
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Public Notice.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.

Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks for Trees.

Oil Paintings.—The sale of Oil Paintings will be continued this evening, at 7½ o'clock at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, when about one hundred specimens will be sold without reserve.

Children's Clothing.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

Caramels—Caramels—Caramels.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

Try our Yankee Buns.
Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

Mason & Hamlin's
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Gold Coupons,
Due January 1st,
Wanted by
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third Street.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Heavy reduction in prices.
Business Coats at $8, $10, $12 $14 $16, $18, and up to $30.
Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17, $19, $20, and up to $40.
Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, $15, $16.
Vests at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4·50, $5, $5 50 to $9.

Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.

Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may again for some time to come.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.
Underclothing very cheap.

MARRIED.

FREELAND—BEECROFT.—On the 24th of December, by the Rev. L. C. Matlack, Mr. EDWARD L. FREELAND to Miss HARRIET G. BEECROFT, all of this city.

KATES—WILT.—On January 1, 1867, by the Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, JOHN W. KATES to Miss SALLIE A. C. WILT, both of this city.

MANACAN—RUDOLPH.—At Lancaster, on Tuesday, January 1, 1867, by the Rev. J. J. Strine, SAMUEL T. MANACAN to Miss SALLIE F., daughter of the late William Rudolph, both of Salisbury township, Lancaster county.

DIED.

CANNON.—On Thursday, the 3d instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ROSETTA L. CANNON, relict of the late DANIEL B. CANNON.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No 247 Pine street, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. Services at St. Peter's Church.

DICK.—On the 2d instant, ANNIE ELIZABETH DICK, daughter of Henry C. and Mary A. Dick, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, John Maltman, No. 316 Moore street on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church Cemetery.

HAZZARD.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM H. HAZZARD, M. D., in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 224 Pine street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church at 4 o'clock precisely. §§

SMART.—On the 1st instant, ANDREW JACKSON SMART, son of James and Almira Smart, aged 28 years 4 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends, also the Marion Hose Company, and the Marion Assembly, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1131 Charles street, on Sunday afternoon, January 6, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Philadelphia Cemetery.

WILFONG.—On the 1st instant, DAVID WILFONG, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, Peter Wilfong, Market and Fifty-eighth streets, Twenty-seventh Ward, on Sunday afternoon, the 5th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PATES DE FOIES GRAS.

JUST RECEIVED

AN INVOICE OF FRESH

PATES DE FOIES GRAS.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner WALNUT and BROAD.
3 14 mwf§

NEW CROP JAPANESE TEA,

OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14§ EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

NEW FRUIT.

Crown, Basket, Layer, Bunch, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins, Currants, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Havana Oranges, etc. etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
11 7rp§] Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

G. W. WARNER, No. 1530 AND 1532 RIDGE Avenue, below Sixteenth Street.
KEYSTONE FLOUR STORE.
Choice Brands of Family and Bakers' Flour.
Corn Meal, Oat Meal,
Buckwheat and Rye Flour.
Corn, Oats, and Mill Feed of every description, sent to all parts of the city
Free of Charge. [12 19 1mrp*

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING! SKATING!
HARRISON SKATING PARK,
BERKS STREET, Between Second and Front Sts.

Cars of the Fifth and Sixth streets, Union, and Second and Third Streets lines run direct to the Park.

The Unsurpassed Accommodations, Brilliantly Illuminated Park, Convenience to the Cars, and a Full Band of Music, recommend

HARRISON PARK,

As one of the best in the city.

The morning being reserved exclusively for ladies practising and receiving instructions, no children will be admitted until after 2 o'clock P. M.

Season Tickets, $3. Single admissions 25 cents.
1t* J. C. HOFFMAN, Superintendent.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,

FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

GOOD SKATING TO-DAY.

The SATTERLEE BAND in attendance AFTERNOON AND EVENING. 1t

SKATORIAL QUEEN
AT THE WEST PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.

MISS CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE, THE SKATORIAL QUEEN, the greatest Lady Skater of the age, will appear at this Park to-day.

Park open until 10 o'clock at night. Note—All skaters allowed on the ice. Snow all removed. The ice is splendid. Admission, 25 cents. Take the Market and Walnut street cars. 1t*

A GRAND CARNIVAL
AND FEAST OF LANTERNS,
At the Camden Skating Park,
Third and Washington Streets, Camden, N. J.,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, January 4.
Good music and brilliant illuminations. 1t*

SKATES.

SKATES!—SKATES!!—SKATES!!!—
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street,

have just received the largest assortment of Ladies and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them. We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies for the sale of Ice Skates, Parlor Skates, and, Skates of every description.

Also—RUBBER SHOES,
SKATING MUFFS,
SKATING JACKETS,
and every description of Rubber Goods, Parlor Croquet, Parlor Base Ball, by
WILSON, HAUER & CO.,
12 4 lm No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

ANNAMESSIC ROUTE!

THE SHORTEST LINE TO ALL POINTS
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
PASSENGERS FOR

Norfolk,	Kingsville,
Weldon,	Savannah,
Raleigh,	Augusta,
Newbern,	Atlanta,
Charlotte,	Macon,
Wilmington,	West Point,
Columbia,	Montgomery,
Charleston,	Mobile,

and
NEW ORLEANS,

TO AVOID DELAY (THE POTOMAC BEING CLOSED BY ICE) SHOULD BUY TICKETS BY THE

NEW AND SHORT ANNAMESSIC ROUTE

Trains leave Depot
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue,
DAILY (Saturday excepted), at 11 P. M.,
Arriving in Norfolk at 1 P. M. the following day,
FIVE HOURS SOONER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE, and making close connections for all points

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST!

For Tickets and all other information, apply at the office of the Company, No 829 CHESNUT Street, or at the Ticket Office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, No. 828 CHESNUT Street.

S. P. WILTBANK,
1 2 tf GENERAL AGENT.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

ALL RAIL ROUTE TO THE SOUTH,

Via Orange and Alexandria Railroad and its Connections.

The undersigned would respectfully ask the attention of shippers to the ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE between Philadelphia and the South.

Merchants and others desirous of avoiding frequent changes and water transportation, will please mark their freight via O. & A. R. R.—Rail, and send to depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD and PRIME Streets.

Cars run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg without breaking bulk.

Dray receipts furnished, and Bills of Lading signed at the through freight office of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, No. 105 South FIFTH Street below Chesnut.

Rates guaranteed as low at all times as by other lines.

JAMES C. WILSON,
Agent Orange and Alexandria Railroad,
12 27 rptf No. 105 South FIFTH Street.

REMOVAL

OF THE

North Pennsylvania Railroad
Passenger Station.

On Tuesday, January 1, 1867,

THE PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION
OF THIS ROAD WILL BE REMOVED
FROM THIRD AND THOMPSON STREETS
TO THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS DEPOT,
N. W. CORNER BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS
12 24 10t ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL................................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE,	EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK,	ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH,	S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin Boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS, at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

11 3lmwtup] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Continued Illness of Judge Grier—The Financial Statements—Veto of the District Suffrage Bill—What the President Desires—More Gentlemanly and Chivalric Behavior Towards the Freedmen by the Rebels—Pennsylvania Interests in Congress.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, January 4.

The Test Oath Decision.

Judge Grier continues to be too indisposed to take his seat on the Supreme Court bench, and the decision of the Test Oath case will not be delivered until next week.

Financial Matters.

The Treasurer's monthly statement will be made to-morrow. The annual statement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the sales of United States bonds and securities, with the names of purchasers, will probably be sent in to Congress to-day.

The Veto Message.

The President will send in his veto of the District Suffrage bill on Monday. It is understood that he will express himself in favor of a bill giving suffrage to negroes with property and educational qualifications, and where the wishes of the white people of the community have been consulted.

Negro-Whipping in North Carolina.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Raleigh, N. C., reports that the civil authorities there practise whipping of negroes ostensibly as punishment for petty crimes, but, in fact, for the purpose of disqualifying them from using the elective franchise under the laws of North Carolina, should that right be granted them by the law of the land. Over sixty negroes have been whipped in one county during the recent session of the Court.

Negro-Murdering in Mississippi.

The Commission at Vicksburg, Mississippi, reports that thirty-four Africans have been murdered in that State since the organization of the bureau.

Our State Manufacturing Interests.

A delegation from Pennsylvania, consisting of Messrs. Harry White, J. W. Fisher, A. W. Taylor, M. S. Query, E. Billingfelt, and Andrew Armstrong, members of the Pennsylvania Legislature; James R. Kelly, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, O. J. Dickey, and James Black, of Harrisburg, arrived in this city last night, to look after the manufacturing and mining interests of Pennsylvania before Congress.

Death of a Lawyer.

Charles A. Uteimeble, a lawyer of some note, died suddenly last night.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

[*Continued from our First Page.*]

Senate.

Washington, January 4.—Mr. Howard (Mich.) offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire and report to the Senate the present relations between France and the republic of Mexico, the extent both with respect to population and territory, of the successes of Maximilian in his endeavors to overthrow that republic, the amount and character of his military force, including his French auxiliaries, the action of the Executive branch of the Government of the United States in reference to the intervention of France in the affairs of Mexico, including any treaty or project of a treaty proposed, assented to, or recommended by our Minister to France, with a view to a settlement of the difficulties between France and Mexico, the present prospect of the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexican soil, and the probability, in the case of such withdrawal, of Maximilian being able to maintain his standing there, and that for the purpose of such inquiries said Committee be authorized to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) objected to the immediate consideration of the above, and it went over under the rule until to-morrow.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) moved that the Senate take up the bill to regulate the terms of office.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) hoped the bill indicated by Mr. Edmunds would not be taken up until the bill to repeal the President's amnesty power was disposed of. Mr. Edmunds' bill would take some time, whereas his (Mr. Trumbull's) could soon be disposed of.

The bill submitted by Mr. Trumbull was taken up.

The pending question was upon Mr. Saulsbury's amendment, to repeal the entire confiscation bill instead of the 15th section of it.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate in this manner:—If it is the opinion of the friends of this measure that the section proposed to be repealed gave no additional power to the President, and was consequently void, we should not trouble the Senate with any remarks on the subject, but he understood it to be claimed that the section was operative, and that it did give to the President more power than he had under the Constitution.

He proposed, first, to examine the constitutional question; and secondly, assuming the question to be decided, as he supposed the friends of the pending measure were willing that it should be decided, he would examine into the expediency of adopting such a measure at the present time. When the subject was before the Senate, prior to the recess, he (Mr. Johnson) asked Mr. Trumbull, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, if he proposed to repeal the section on the ground that it gave power to the President which he had not before, or whether he supposed it was within the authority of Congress to take from the President any power which is conferred upon him in the premises by the Constitution?

House of Representatives.

Mr. Kasson (Iowa), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post Office Appropriation bill, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Monday week.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the same Committee, reported the Fortification Appropriation bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) inquired of the Speaker as to the understanding in relation to the proceedings of to-day and to-morrow.

The Speaker stated that no vote was to be taken on the bill relating to reconstruction, or upon any other matter, and that he would recognize a single objection to any matter of legislation that might be proposed.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) asked leave to introduce, and put upon its passage, a bill to amend an act regulating the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress, so that, when the meeting of the Legislature occurs on Tuesday, the second Tuesday after such meeting and organization shall be held to be the 14th day thereafter. Mr. Niblack objected.

Mr. Hubbard (Conn.) introduced a preamble and resolution, declaring that the people ought not, for the present, to be further or any longer taxed to raise money for the reduction of the public debt. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth (Ill.), the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate to the House the amount of Internal Revenue collected in the First Collection District of Illinois for each month in the year 1865, the amount of penalties assessed against any persons, firm, or company, the amount remitted by the Department, and the reasons for the remission.

On motion of Mr. Julian (Ind.), the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so arranging the tariff on sugar, molasses, coffee, and other articles as to discriminate in favor of free-grown as against slave-grown products.

Mr. McClurg (Mo.), on leave, introduced an act supplementary of several acts of Congress relative to swamp and overflowed lands. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Clarke (Kansas), on leave, introduced a bill to prevent bribery in the election of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It makes the giving or offering of a bribe to secure an election a crime punishable by a fine and imprisonment, and by disqualification from holding an office under the United States.

Mr. Hill (Ind.), on leave, introduced a joint resolution extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Read twice, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. It gives to the Court the jurisdiction of claims of property taken by order of Major-General Lewis Wallace for the use of the military.

Massachusetts Legislature—Message of Governor Bullock.

Boston, January 4.—Governor Bullock delivered his message to the State Legislature at noon to-day. The total funded and unfunded debt of the State amounts to nearly $27,350,000. Of the aggregate expenditures of Massachusetts on account of the war, amounting to more than $50,000,000, including that of the municipalities, the sum thus far paid and payable directly from the State Treasury, not less than $30,000,000 of this last named amount, the sum of $352,002·78 has been charged to the United States Government under the provisions of the acts of Congress, authorizing a partial indemnification for expenses incurred by the loyal States.

The Message treats very fully of education, the State charities, savings banks, military, and other local institutions, which, well conducted, can be of great good to the community. A special appropriation is recommended to defray the expenses attending the Paris exhibition on the part of the State.

In regard to national affairs the Governor eulogizes the Constitutional amendment, and recommends its adoption by the Legislature. He expresses an earnest hope that Congress, having conceded the principle in the case of the District of Columbia, will complete the work so auspiciously begun by establishing universal suffrage as the irreversible law of the land.

From Canada.

Montreal, January 4.—The Executive Council has been in session three days. The Fenians engaged attention a part of the time, and it is believed their sentences will be carried into effect.

About four thousand persons were present at the annual concert of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society last night. The Hon. T. D. McGee delivered a spirited address, which was received with great enthusiasm.

The *Minerva* believes it is in a position to announce that the bill which has been presented to the Imperial Parliament for the confederation of the Provinces, will conform in its clauses to the Quebec scheme, as adopted by the Canadian Assembly, adding some details as to the mode of proclaiming the new order of things, new elections, etc.

Quebec, January 4.—The Chief of Police and his son and two constables were assaulted by a party of roughs on Wednesday night, on John street, and severely handled. No arrests were made.

About one hundred laborers waited on the Mayor yesterday, to solicit employment. The Mayor replied that although there was corporation work to do, there was no money to pay for it, and he therefore could not help them.

During the season of 1866, fish and oil to the value $237,517 entered to the port of Quebec. The number of vessels employed in the trade was 253. Total tonnage, 15,925 tons.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

New York, January 4.—The London telegrams of to-day's date were received at the office of the New York Associated Press at twenty minutes past 8 o'clock this morning.

Death of a Lawyer.

Richmond, January 4.—Mr. A. Judson Crane, a prominent lawyer of this city, died last night.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, January 4.—Flour firm but inactive. Wheat, none received except in small lots, and the demand is light. There are only small receipts of Corn, and sales of white at $1@1·05, and yellow at 95@96c for Pennsylvania, and Western mixed at 91c. Oats dull and nominal at 58@60c. Whisky is without sale. 1200 bags Rio Coffee in port. Sugar quiet.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Jan. 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1500 City 6s new.... 99½	$1000 N Pa R 6s..... 59½
$500 do....new. 99½	$3500 Del RR bs.... 85½
$1000 do....new. 99½	500 sh Hyde Farm... ½
$2000 do.....old 95½	200 sh Fulton Coal.. 5½
$500 U S 7 30s Jy...104½	5 sh Reading...... 52½
$2000 5-20s 65 Jy....104	210 sh Susq Can scrip 62½
$1400 Pa 5s.......... 92	7 sh Penna R...... 56½
$500 do.......... 92	39 sh Cam & A..... 43

IMPORTANT TO TAX-PAYERS.—
Department of the Receiver of Taxes,
Philadelphia, January 4, 1867.
All Taxes remaining unpaid subsequent to the 15th instant, will be placed in the hands of Delinquent Tax Collectors, upon which the penalty and costs will be added.
CHARLES O'NEILL,
[1 4 3t Receiver of Taxes.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Managers of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY for Renewal of Certificate of one Share of Stock, No. 2249, standing in the name of JESSE E. SMITH, the same having been lost or mislaid. 1t*

IF YOU WERE A WASHERWOMAN OR A domestic during this cold weather, you would soon be impressively convinced of the amount of time, labor, and clothing saved by using a Patent Clothes-Wringer. Of the numerous kinds on the market, we are confident of the superior durability of those having cog-wheels. But we have also other kinds for sale.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BOO-HOO-BOO! "BILLY" CRIES, BECAUSE he was forgotten in your gifts. Well, we still have some Chests of Tools, Boys' Turning Lathes and Work Benches, Sleds, Sleighs, and Stilts, Miniature Garden Tools, neat Pocket Knives, a variety of Skates, etc., for gifts to boys.
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five MARKET St, below Ninth.

"SLIPS GO OVER," EXCEPT ON ICY PAVEMENTS, when you are apt to go over yourself. To avoid this mishap wear creepers on your shoes. Several kinds for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4§

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
No. 723 CHESNUT Street,

Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their
CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES
MANUFACTURED BY THEM ONLY.

They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.

Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.

Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.

Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.

White Holland Shades calendered. [10 10 tuthstf

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

Senate.

Mr. FOLAND, of Vermont, offered a resolution for the printing of 500 copies of the Bankrupt bill. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect the interest of the United States in lands granted for railroad purposes before the completion of the roads, and in Homestead lands before the issue of the patents. Adopted.

The unfinished business of the last day's session, which was the bill to admit Nebraska, was taken up.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, said as the Senate was not full, he had no desire to press the bill to-day. He would, therefore, consent to its postponement until Monday next, with the understanding that it would be then pressed until passed.

The postponement was agreed to, and the bill was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, called up the resolution to print the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, with accompanying maps, in French, German, Swedish and English, for distribution at the Paris Exposition. Adopted.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, gave notice of his intention to propose amendments to the bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in the territory of Utah, and for other purposes, as follows: After the thirteenth section, "and if any person shall presume to solemnize a marriage in said territory who is not by this act authorized so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred nor less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding six months or less than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."

Section 14. That if any man, in said territory of Utah, shall claim and pretend to have the right to the society or the service of any woman not lawfully married to him, by reason of her having been sealed, devoted or consecrated to him by any ceremony, rite, consecration, sacrament, form, order, decree, sentence, vote or direction of the so-called Mormon Church, or of any prophet, president, bishop, priest or other officer or functionary of said church, or of any member thereof, whether with or without the consent of the woman, and shall cohabit with such woman, he shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 nor less than $500, or by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary of said territory not more than five years nor less than three months, or by such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, and in all such cases such woman shall be deemed a competent witness in the trial of the offender.

Section 15. That all children, the fruit of any such pretended sealing or spiritual marriage as aforesaid, hereafter born in said territory, shall be deemed and held to be the heirs of their mother, but not of their father; and it shall be lawful for any woman in said territory, claimed as such spiritual wife of any man, but not married to him according to law, to sue for and recover from him compensation for her labor and services while such his spiritual wife, in an action of assumpsit, without any deduction under pretence of support and maintenance of her, by him, during the period of such spiritual marriage, and also to sue for and recover any real estate, money, or other personal property, given, granted or conveyed by her since the passage of the act of 1862, entitled "An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah to any person or body politic as a voluntary gift, donation or contribution to said pretended Mormon Church, or for its benefit, directly or indirectly; and any woman in said territory not lawfully married, but who at any time has been in the relation of such spiritual marriage above mentioned, shall in all courts and places be deemed a *femme sole*."

Section 16. That every person, male or female, who shall knowingly and willingly aid and assist in, or be present at such ceremony or rite of Mormonism, known as such sealing or spiritual marriage, with intent to countenance, encourage and give effect to the same, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and on conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished as last aforesaid, and the person or persons celebrating or solemnizing such ceremony shall be punished as last aforesaid, and by a fine of at least $1000 each, and imprisonment at hard labor in such penitentiary for at least two years.

Sections 17th and 18th enact substantially the rules of descent in effect in New York.

Section 19th recognizes the title of a lawful husband as tenant by courtesy, and of a widow as tenant in dower.

Section 21. That all criminal cases arising under said act of 1862, as well as all criminal cases arising under this act touching the solemnization of marriages, sealing or spiritual marriage, and being present at the ceremony of sealing herein mentioned, shall be heard, tried and determined by the District Courts of said territory of Utah, without a jury, upon information to be presented to the Court by the Attorney of said territory, or by the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the offence is committed. Such information shall, before being presented to the Court, be verified by the oath of the attorney presenting it, by the person prosecuting, or some other credible person; and the same being presented and filed, the court shall issue a mandate for the apprehension of the accused, who shall be entitled to bail as in cases of indictment. If the accused shall, on being arraigned, plead "not guilty" to the information, or if he shall refuse to plead thereto, which standing mute shall be deemed and treated as a plea of "not guilty," the court shall proceed to hear the evidence in the case, both on the part of the prosecution and the defence, and to find the accused guilty or not guilty, as the evidence shall warrant, and thereupon to pass sentence upon or to discharge the accused; but the accused shall, on the trial, have the right to except to any rulings of the Judge trying the case, upon any questions of law touching the admissibility of evidence offered on the trial by the accused, or touching any other question of law arising in the case; which exceptions shall be noted by the Judge, and in case of a finding of guilty by the Judge he shall, if the accused shall so request of him, report the case to the Supreme Court of said territory in such manner as fully and fairly to bring before it all such questions of law, to the end that said Supreme Court shall pass upon them, and reverse or affirm the judgment, as right and justice may require.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to repeal the thirteenth section of the Confiscation bill, or that part of the bill which grants to the President the power to issue a proclamation of amnesty.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Saulsbury to repeal the entire bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, was entitled to the floor, but was not prepared to address the Senate just now, so the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, called up the bill reported by him from the Committee on Foreign Relations to prevent and punish fraudulent representations for inducing the emigration of negroes or mulattoes from this country. It punishes the person so offending with a fine of not more than $5000, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, and forfeits the vessel used in carrying persons so induced to emigrate.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, moved to amend the bill by striking out the words, "negro, mulatto, or other," so as to make it read, "that if any one shall by fraudulent representations induce any person, etc."

Mr. SUMNER said if this were adopted the reader of the bill would not be so carefully on his guard against the particular evil sought to be cured. In framing the bill the committee had only allowed precedent, as heretofore adopted by Congress.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, said there were other amendments he would like to see adopted.

Pending the consideration of this bill, the Senate, at 3.15, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, offered a resolution declaring that the House will not consent to the appropriation of the first dollar for payment for property destroyed by the Union army while engaged in putting down the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of redeeming the compound interest Treasury notes, and five-twenty bonds with Treasury notes bearing interest at not less than three nor more than five cent.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. BUNDY, of Ohio, introduced a joint resolution for the establishment of four territorial governments within the so-called State of Texas Read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House proceeded, as the first business in order, to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Stevens on the 20th of April, 1866, from the joint select Committee on Reconstruction, to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights, the question being on a substitute proposed by Mr. Stevens on the 19th of December, 1866.

The substitute having been read,

Mr. BINGHAM made the point of order that as the eighth section provided for the admission of rebel States in compliance with the conditions prescribed, the substitute must be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, as that bill had been reported from that committee, and was before the House, subject to amendment.

Mr. STEVENS proceeded to address the House in support of the substitute. He said he was anxious that this bill should be proceeded with till final action upon it. He desired that the House should, as early as possible, come to some conclusion as to what should be done with the rebel States. This was becoming more and more necessary every day, and the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States had rendered immediate action by Congress on the question of the establishment of governments in the rebel States absolutely indispensable. That decision, though perhaps not so infamous in terms as the Dred Scott decision, was far more dangerous in its operation on the lives and liberties of the loyal men of the country. It had taken away all protection from every loyal man, black or white, residing in any of the rebel States.

It had unsheathed the dagger of the assassin and the knife of the rebel against the throat of every man who dared to proclaim himself now or heretofore a loyal Union man. If the doctrine of that decision were true, there never was a people in such terrible peril as the loyal people of the south, white and black. Unless Congress proceeded at once, and did something to protect those people from the barbarians that are now murdering the whites, and putting into secret graves hundreds and thousands of colored people, it would be liable to the just censure of the world for its neglect, its cowardice, or its want of ability. This bill was an enabling act to enable loyal men in the rebel States to form governments, and to put those governments into loyal hands, so that they might protect themselves. The military authorities now dared not order any general, commanding a department in States which had never been restored from a state of conquest, and every one of which was held this day as conquered territory, to enforce the laws of the country. One of the most atrocious murderers ever let loose on a community, Watson, had been lately liberated under this very decision of the Supreme Court, because the government extended its construction, perhaps properly, to the conquered States as well as to the loyal States. This Watson, whose case Mr. Stevens briefly outlined, was discharged by order of the President under that most iniquitous and injurious decision. If that decision were according to law, then it became the more necessary for Congress to proceed and take care that no such construction should open the door to larger injuries than have been already sustained.

The people had done their duty nobly. Had Congress the courage to do its duty? Or was it to be deterred by the clamor of ignorance, bigotry and despotism from perfecting the resolution? He believed that Persia in the past, and Turkey in the present, were as free as the freedmen of the country now were. He would not slander his native land, but would reform it. Twenty years ago he had denounced it as a despotism, that twenty millions of white men should govern four millions of blacks, and he pronounced it no longer a free republic now, when twenty-five millions of a privileged class undertook to exclude five millions from all participation in the government. No government could be regarded as free which did not allow all its people to participate in the formation and execution of its laws. Such a Babel-like confusion was caused by the intermingling of pardoned rebels, hissing copperheads and apostate Republicans, and it was difficult either to understand the questions asked or the answer given.

Speaking of the President, he said that although the President was Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, Congress was his commander, and, please God, he should be made to obey. The President and his satraps should know that this was a government of the people, and that Congress was the people. Unless impartial suffrage were introduced in the rebel States, every one of them would be sure to send a solid rebel representation, and cast a solid rebel electoral vote. They, with their kindred copperheads of the north, would always elect a President and control Congress, and the people of the north would be the perpetual vassals and slaves of the south.

Mr. STEVENS modified the third section of the substitute so as to provide that the commissioner for each of the rebel States should be appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, instead of being elected by Congress. (The substitute has been already published, about the 22d of December.)

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved an amendment for the substitute proposed by Mr. Stevens. It was ordered to be printed.

The first section declares that the State governments organized in the lately rebel States, excluding Tennessee, are not valid constitutional governments, and that their acts are void.

The second section authorizes the organization of constitutional State governments in each of such States, all male citizens over 21 years, residing therein for six months, irrespective of race or former condition of servitude, to be electors.

The third section imposes on electors an oath declaring that the person was, on the 4th of March, 1864, willing to comply with the requirements of the President's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863; was at all times thereafter opposed to the continuance of the rebellion; never treated Federal prisoners otherwise than as lawful prisoners of war, and will henceforth bear true faith and allegiance to the government of the United States. It imposes on the delegates elected to the State conventions provided for, an additional oath that they have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, and never held any office, civil or military, under the confederate government. If the convention agrees to adopt the constitutional amendment, it is then to select five citizens, distinguished for their loyalty and fidelity to the Constitution and Union, who are to act as a provisional committee of public safety for the State until a constitutional State convention shall assemble and elect a provisional Governor. Sixty days' notice is to be given of the election of delegates to such constitutional convention.

The fourth section invests such convention with full power and authority to form a constitution of State government; provided that such constitution shall be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States; and provided further, that it shall adopt an ordinance, forever irrevocable without the consent of Congress, declaring all persons free and equal before the law, repudiating all debts contracted in aid of the rebellion, providing for the maintenance of free public schools, for the exclusion from all offices of honor or profit under the State government all persons who have held office under either of the recent revolutionary governments, State or confederate, and recognizing in Congress the right to compel the continuance of the State's relations with the United States.

Section fifth makes it the duty of Congress to determine whether the conditions have been complied with, and if so, and if Congress approve the constitution and ordinance adopted, the State is to be declared entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities, and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of a State in the American Union.

Section twelve authorizes the Provisional Governor to organize, arm and equip such military force as he may deem necessary to keep the peace and enforce the laws and ordinances whenever forcible resistance is made to his authority.

Section thirteen authorizes the Provisional Governor to proclaim martial law and suspend the writ of habeas corpus whenever and wherever forcible resistance is made to the execution of civil process.

Section fourteen authorizes the division of Texas into two States.

Section fifteen authorizes the Convention to dispense, by a two-thirds vote, with that part of the oath of delegates declaring that they have never held any civil office under the confederate government.

Mr. PIKE, of Maine, spoke at some length upon the relations of Congress to the seceded States. The time for action had come, and he for one was now ready to act. There were three plans proposed to Congress for its consideration and action. Those plans were: First, The President's plan, which seemed to be the admission of the seceded States at once to a full participation in the government, treating them as if they had never been in rebellion.

Second. The let-alone policy, which would merely refuse them representation in the general government until they had adopted the constitutional amendments, with perhaps the addition of negro suffrage; and third, immediate action by Congress in superseding the governments of the lately rebel States, which were set up by the President in 1865, and establishing in their place governments founded upon loyalty and universal suffrage. It was not worth while to waste words on the President's plan; that was *res adjudicata*. The President had expounded it fully to the people, and the more he expounded it the more the people condemned it. The Democratic party had deserted the President, and there were literally no mourners at the grave of his plan. The second plan might answer if the rebel States would act; but not acting, it was of no account as a plan for reconstruction.

Some had proposed a resolution pledging the House to admit members of such States as should adopt the constitutional amendment, but be protested against any such action. He had not bound himself to it, and would not do so. He would judge of each State by itself when the question came up for action. If any State adopted the constitutional amendment and treated the colored population justly, he would vote for its admission; otherwise he would not. That question, however, was not likely to be a practical one, as the lately rebel States, gave no indication of a disposition to adopt the amendment. The only way left was for Congress to act affirmatively, and taking one or two of the States, such as might be found best fitted for the purpose, to establish therein governments founded upon universal suffrage and loyalty. It was said that the Supreme Court would somehow intervene and declare that Congress had no power to do so. He was not inclined to wait for the opinion of the Supreme Court. That Court should recollect that it had had bad luck with its political decisions.

The people had heretofore determined to govern the country themselves, and let the Supreme Court attend to its law business. Congress was invested by the Constitution with the ultimate disposition both of the President and of the Supreme Court, and it should now act as if it was in earnest. There should be no restriction as to suffrage; there should be no question left unsettled. The negro should be treated fairly, and he would be found able to protect his own interests. If the governments to be founded in two or three of the States should be found to work well, then the next Congress might apply the same plan of action to all the seceded States, and thus the Union would be finally restored.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, moved to recommit the bill and pending amendment to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

Without disposing of that motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union (Mr. Upson, of Michigan, in the Chair), on the President's annual message.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, made an elaborate speech on finance, criticizing in detail the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and advocating two resolutions already offered by himself, favoring the repeal of the five per cent. tax on manufactures, and the other condemning the doctrine of the Secretary that the debt of the country should be extinguished by the generation that contracted it. He pronounced the report of the Secretary a budget of inaptitudes, incongruities and non-sequiturs. It contained nothing to gratify the national pride of any American citizen.

The Secretary boasted that our debt had been reduced $206,000,000 in fourteen months. Yet this immense sum was so much abstracted from the active working capital of the business men of the country. This amount had been raised in large part by taxation on home productions, and thus foreign manufacturers had been benefited at the expense of the American laborer, and their victory over our struggling industries would be easy if the government continued the policy of assessing extraordinary taxes for the extinguishment of the war debt. Already the large importations of foreign goods were threatening our business men with bankruptcy.

The policy of attempting a speedy extinguishment of the national debt was favored only by money lenders, speculators in government securities, and foreign manufacturers. The scheme of the Secretary was as unprecedented as unwise. The first Federal debt was funded in 1791, and for sixteen years no effort was made to reduce it. The average rate of payment from 1807 to 1812 was about $6,000,000 per annum. After the debt had been largely increased by the war of 1812, no extraordinary taxes were imposed for its redemption.

The excess of ordinary revenues over current expenses was devoted to its absorption, and home industry was stimulated by avowedly protective tariffs. England had never been guilty of the stupidity recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. Not until seven years after the close of the Napoleonic wars had Great Britain attempted the experiment of resumption of specie payments, and only within the present decade had she made any serious effort to reduce the principal of her debt.

He commented sarcastically upon the opinion of the Secretary that the national debt should be speedily extinguished, that it may not remain as a "reminder to the southern people of humiliation and defeat." The people of the south, while they might admire the tenderness of the Secretary's heart, knew that they themselves would be among the greatest sufferers from the accomplishment of his financial scheme.

He condemned the suggestion of the Secretary in favor of a reduction of the greenback currency. With a proper protective tariff there would be ample and profitable employment for all the currency authorized by law. Rapid contraction and an attempt at an early resumption of specie payments would bankrupt individuals, corporations, States, and it might be the national government.

Mr. HOLMES, of New York, addressed the committee on the political relations of the lately rebel States. He argued against the legality of the State organizations now existing there, and said it was for Congress to speak the word which should number those State organizations among the things that were, and to recognize as the people of the States, capable of establishing governments therein, those only, without distinction of race or color, who were true to the government of the United States in the hour of weakness and trial.

The committee rose, and the Speaker resumed the chair.

The SPEAKER presented memorials of territorial Legislatures, as follows:

Of the Legislature of Dakota territory, asking that the territorial secretary be authorized to use what had been saved out of the appropriation for legislative expenses in codifying the laws of the territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Of the Legislature of Montana territory, asking for an appropriation for surveys of the public land, and for the establishment of a Surveyor General's Office and Land Office in Montana territory. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Of the same, asking Congress to amend the organic act of the territory so as to increase the pay of Federal officers and of the members of the Legislature. Referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. BIDWELL, of California, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate reports of the tour of inspection made last season by generals of the United States army, in so far as they relate to the affairs of Utah territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to prescribe the qualifications of officers and attorneys at law, and to regulate appointments to office. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for other purposes. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Militia.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the propriety of amending the law providing for compensation to owners of horses killed in battle, &c., so as to make it apply to all horses lost, killed or disabled while in actual service and in the line of duty.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution granting additional compensation to certain employes in the civil service of the government at Washington. Read twice, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER presented Executive communications as follows:

From the Secretary of War, in answer to the House resolution of December 17th, transmitting the report of the Chief of Engineers respecting the improvement of Chicago harbor.

Referred, on motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, to the Committee on Commerce.

From the Secretary of War, in answer to the House resolution of December 5th, transmitting portions of General Babcock's report of the inspection of military posts made during the last season. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

From the Secretary of War, in answer to the House resolution of December 6th, transmitting information respecting the protection of the routes across the continent to the Pacific from molestation by hostile Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, it was ordered that the proceedings of Friday and Saturday next be confined to debate on Mr. Stevens' bill.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, offered the following as a question of privilege:

Resolved, That the following resolution, introduced into the House of Representatives, December 4th, 1862, by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, expresses the conviction and sense of this House:

"Resolved, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or executive branch, shall propose to make peace, or shall accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and their territories, as they existed at the time of the rebellion, he will be guilty of a high crime," and that House bill 543 (the bill before the House this morning) is clearly in violation of the spirit of said resolution, and that the same does, in fact, assert, or at least admit, that secessionists and rebels were successful in the dividing of the Union and destroying certain of the States of the United States as States of the Union, and degrading them into territories; and that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, in and by the introduction and advocacy of the said bill, has manifested a mind and heart disloyal to the Constitution and Union of the States, as they existed at the time of the rebellion, and is guilty of the crime specified in the said resolution, and, therefore, deserves the reprobation of this House.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE claimed his right to introduce it as a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER doubted that it was a question of privilege, but even if it were it could not come in except by unanimous consent, where there was a special order before the House as there was now.

The resolution was consequently not received.

Mr. FARQUHAR introduced a bill to amend the act of July 16, 1862, establishing and equalizing the grades of line officers of the navy. Read twice and referred the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. NIBLACK asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the erection of a new executive mansion for the use of the President of the United States. Objected to.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, the Secretary of War was requested to communicate what progress has been made in the surveys of the Rock and Illinois rivers, ordered at the last session of Congress, and then, at 3 35 P. M., the House adjourned.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the City Commissioners for the Expenses of the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-five cents ($237,233 25) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the City Commissioners for the expenses of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1867), as follows:—

SUPREME COURT.

Item 1. To pay six officers, four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars ($4695).

Item 2. To pay jurors, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 3. To pay jurors for the years 1865 and 1866, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

DISTRICT COURT.

Item 4. To pay six officers five thousand six hundred and thirty-four dollars ($5634).

Item 5. To pay jurors, ten thousand dollars ($10 000).

Item 6. To pay jurors for the years 1865 and 1866, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

COMMON PLEAS.

Item 7. To pay five officers, four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dollars ($4695).

Item 8. To pay jurors, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 9. To pay jurors for the years 1865 and 1866, one hundred and seventy five dollars ($175).

Item 10. To pay auditors appointed by the Court to audit the accounts of county officers, two hundred dollars ($200).

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Item 11. To pay seventeen officers, sixteen thousand and forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents ($16,041 25).

Item 12. To pay petit jurors, eight thousand five hundred dollars ($8500).

Item 13. To pay petit jurors for the years 1865 and 1866, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 14. To pay grand jurors, four thousand dollars ($4000)

Item 15. To pay road jurors, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 16. To pay road jurors for the year 1866, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 17. To pay witness fees, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 18. To pay witness fees for the year 1866, fifty dollars ($50).

Item 19. To pay interpreter to the Court and jurors, nine hundred and thirteen dollars ($913).

Item 20. For meals for jurors, fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

Item 21. For expenses attending the arrest of fugitives from justice, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 22. For carriage hire for Grand Jurors, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 23. For fees of District Attorney, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars ($14,500).

Item 24. For fees of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, ten thousand five hundred dollars ($10,500).

Item 25. For fees of Sheriff, six thousand dollars ($6000).

Item 26. For fees of Coroner, and salary of Coroner's Clerk, twelve thousand dollars ($12,000).

Item 27. To pay salary of the Clerk of the Board of Jurors, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 28 For compensation of Assistant and Stationery, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 29. For miscellaneous expenses of the several Courts, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 30. To pay Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital for board of persons placed there by order of Court, five thousand five hundred dollars ($5500).

Item 31. To pay Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary, for the expenses of prisoners of Philadelphia, seven thousand dollars ($7000).

Item 32 To pay the Managers of the House of Refuge, in equal quarterly payments, thirty thousand ($30,000).

CHARITIES.

Item 33 To the Northern Home for Friendless Children, in equal quarterly payments, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 34. To the Union School and Children's Home, in equal quarterly payments, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 35 To St. Vincent's Home, in equal quarterly payments, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 36. To St. John's Orphans' Asylum, in equal quarterly payments, one thousand dollars ($1000)

Item 37. To St. Joseph's Society, for educating and maintaining orphan children, in equal quarterly payments, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 38. To the Western Provident Society and Children's Home, in West Philadelphia, in equal quarterly payments, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 38½. To the Jewish Foster Home, in equal quarterly payments, five hundred dollars ($500).

ELECTIONS.

Item 39. To pay officers of the election for the year 1867, twelve thousand dollars.

Item 40. To pay Return Judges, Clerks and Messengers, for the October election of 1867, three hundred and twenty dollars ($320).

Item 41. For ballot-boxes, for the October election of 1867, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 42. For stationary, blanks, and printing required by the officers of election for 1867, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 43. For recording the October election, sixty dollars ($60).

Item 44 For rent of rooms in which elections are held, three hundred dollars ($300).

Item 45. For making transcript for election officers, eight hundred and fifty dollars ($850).

Item 46. For distributing the ballot-boxes for the October election, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Item 47. For advertisement of the Sheriff's Proclamation, for October election, six hundred and fifty dollars ($650).

Item 48 For printing and posting the Sheriff's Proclamation, for October election, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Item 49 For printing and posting the list of Assessments three thousand five hundred dollars ($3500).

Item 50 For printing and posting the list of Extra Assessments, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 51. For deficiencies in Rent of Rooms for holding Elections and removing ballot-boxes from the Vault for the year 1866, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

MILITIA.

Item 52. For making copy of Militia Enrollment List, at three quarters of a cent per name, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 53. For copying Militia Enrollment Book at one cent per name, seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750).

Item 54. For extra clerk hire in holding Militia Appeals, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Item 55. For printing, posting, advertising, and express charge of Militia Enrollment, seventy-five dollars ($75).

Item 56. For blanks, books, and stationery, incident to making the Militia Enrollment, two hundred dollars ($200).

COMMISSIONERS.

Item 57 To pay salaries of Commissioners, six thousand dollars ($6000).

Item 58. To pay salaries of Clerk and Messenger, eighteen hundred dollars ($1800)

Item 59. For postage, advertising, and printing, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 60. For cleansing and office expenses, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 61. For Books and Stationery for the Office of the City Commissioners, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 62 For comparing the Tax Duplicates, Assessors' Books clerk hire and all matters connected therewith, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 63. For making out, indexing, and comparing the twenty eight tax duplicates for the year 1867, including the calculations and all matters necessary to complete the same, as follows:—

First Ward, two hundred dollars ($200).
Second Ward, two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225).
Third Ward, one hundred and twenty dollars ($120)
Fourth Ward, one hundred and twenty dollars ($120).
Fifth Ward, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).
Sixth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).
Seventh Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).
Eighth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).
Ninth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).
Tenth Ward, one hundred and seventy five dollars ($175).
Eleventh Ward, one hundred dollars ($100).
Twelfth Ward, one hundred and ten dollars ($110).
Thirteenth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175.)
Fourteenth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dollars ($175).
Fifteenth Ward, three hundred dollars ($300).
Sixteenth Ward, one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125).
Seventeenth Ward, one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125).
Eighteenth Ward, two hundred dollars ($200).
Nineteenth Ward, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).
Twentieth Ward, east, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).
Twentieth Ward, west, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).
Twenty-first Ward, two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225).
Twenty-second Ward, two hundred and twenty-five dollars ($225).
Twenty-third Ward, two hundred and seventy-five dollars ($275).
Twenty-fourth Ward, two hundred dollars ($200).
Twenty-fifth Ward, two hundred dollars ($200).
Twenty-sixth Ward two hundred dollars ($200).
Twenty-seventh Ward, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150).

Item 64. For books and stationery incident to making out and completing twenty-eight tax duplicates, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 65. To pay E. Haxamer, for additions to maps in the Commissioners' Office, one hundred and fifty dollars ($150): Provided that the Assessors' blotters, books of assessments, and tax duplicates shall be made in the form directed by the Board of Revision of Taxes

ASSESSORS.

Item 66. To pay salaries of sixty-four Assessors for making the annual and extra assessment, the necessary division books, street list, militia enrolment, and other duties connected with making the assessment for the year 1867, thirty-five thousand two hundred dollars ($35,200).

Item 67. For books, stationery, and printing blanks for the use of the Assessors in making the annual and extra assessments, and rebinding the Assessors' books for the year 1867, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

Item 68 For indexing Assessors' books at not exceeding five cents per page, one thousand five hundred and fifty dollars ($1550).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Item 69. To pay Constables for making returns of unlicensed houses for the year 1866, fifty dollars ($50).

Item 70. To pay Constables for making returns of unlicensed houses, fifty dollars ($50).

Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant drawn on Items 23, 24, 25, and 26, unless the charges contained in the bill charged to said items shall be accompanied by the certificates of the City Solicitor that the same are no greater than those allowed by law.

And provided further, That the City Commissioners shall prepare, under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, suitable specifications for all the supplies for printing blank books, binding, and stationery contemplated by this ordinance; and the said Commissioners shall advertise in the month of January in three daily newspapers, and three times in each, for proposals for furnishing said supplies for the year 1857, in conformity with said specifications: said proposals to be opened by the City Commissioners in the presence of the Committee on Finance, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

And provided further, That no orders for supplies shall be given in anticipation of the wants of the Department, but shall be ordered only from time to time as may be rendered necessary by the requisitions from said regular business of the Department. And warrants shall be drawn for the said appropriations by the City Commissioners in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings for the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventeen cents ($33,639 17) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets, Wharves, and Landings for expenses of said department for the year 1867, as follows:—

Item 1. For salaries of Commissioner and Clerk, twenty-one hundred dollars ($2100).

Item 2. For salaries of Clerks of Markets, six thousand one hundred and forty dollars ($6140). And it shall be the duty of the Controller, before he shall countersign any warrant drawn on this item to administer an oath or affirmation to each clerk that he has delivered to the Guardians of the Poor all butter and other articles forfeited under existing laws.

Item 3. For printing, blank books, stationery, advertising, scales, weights, and regulating the same, making fires, cleaning office, and posting bills, seven hundred and twenty dollars (720).

Item 4 For repairs to market houses, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 5. For cleansing docks, four thousand five hundred dollars ($4500).

Item 6. For repairs to wharves and landings, thirty five hundred dollars ($3500).

Item 7. For repairing wharves, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 8. For ground rents, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventeen cents ($279 17).

Item 9. For fees of Auctioneer, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 10 For cleansing markets, three thousand seven hundred dollars ($3700.)

Item 11. For rent of office, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 12. For the erection of additional market houses (under the supervision of the Committee on Markets) on Girard avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, for the exclusive use of farmers, the rents of the same to be arranged by Committee on Markets, in conjunction with the Commissioner, the sum of ($8000). Provided, That the Commissioner of Markets shall advertise for proposals and award the contract to the lowest bidder.

And the warrants shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1867. DIARIES 1867.

50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.

Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties.
Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis.
A large stock of English, French and American Paper and Envelopes.
BLANK BOOKS of the best manufacture, on hand and made to order.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Blank Books,
Stationers, Engravers, and Printers,
6 28 6mrp No. 913 ARCH Street.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
10 24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR
MARBLE WORKS,
No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 South FOURTH Stre
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accide
il descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from
to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per
securing the full amount insured in case of death
a compensation each week equal to the whole
mium paid

Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1,
6 months, at 10 cents a 1 suring in the sum of
or giving $10 per week 11 disabled, to be had at
General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Phila
phia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be
to purchase the tickets of the North American Tr
Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at t
General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of th
Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 6
Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnu
reets.
G. C. Franciscus Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 S.
Third street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUA
Franklin Fire Insurance o.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $11,467 53.
INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 2 3 t12

REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine
Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE,

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,
1 18§ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the
Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference t
England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 1 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	WM. C. LONGSTRETH,

CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser,
7 27§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by
BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smwfrp Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20§

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 3.

Report of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The following communication was sent to the Senate, to-day, by the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT—BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS—WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1866.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—Sir: In response to the resolution of Congress, asking for the reports of the assistant commissioner of this Bureau, together with a synopsis of the local laws respecting persons of color, as they now exist in the late slave States, I would respectfully submit the enclosed report. The questions from this office to the assistant commissioners with reference to the present population of freedmen in the south, have been only partially answered.

In South Carolina the number of freedmen has decreased, being estimated at 375,000. Georgia is estimated at 400,000. Florida has remained about the same as when the census of 1860 was taken, being 62,677.

In Mississippi a census has been taken since the close of the war, showing a slight decrease; 320,000 is the present colored population of the State.

In Louisiana no change is reported. The number is 350,000.

In Texas the Assistant Commissioner reports an increase. The colored population is estimated at 200,000.

In Missouri it is reported that the freedmen have left the State in large numbers for Kansas, Iowa, etc. It is estimated that the colored population has decreased to about 100,000.

In Tennessee the Assistant Commissioner estimates an increase from 283,000 in 1860 to 300,000.

The reports of all the Assistant Commissioners transmitted to this time had not been received when I made my report to Congress.

The Assistant Commissioners of the States of Louisiana, Florida, and Arkansas, report an increased disposition on the part of the freedmen to take advantage of the homestead act, and the actual work accomplished up to October first is as follows:

In Louisiana fifty-nine entries have been made, and 183 persons settled on the public lands, representing over $6000 worth of personal property. Many more applications are made by persons who will move to these lands as soon as their year's work closes.

In Arkansas many practical difficulties have prevented the Assistant Commissioners from obtaining correct information of the location of public lands.

In Virginia the freedmen have decreased in number. The estimated population at this date is 500,000.

In North Carolina the estimated population at this date is 360,000.

Thirty families, comprising about one hundred and twenty-five persons, have entered lands, and moved to them.

In Florida more has been done than in either of the above-mentioned States. It is probable that after their release from this year's contracts, many will enter lands, notwithstanding the fact that they will be compelled to compete with their more wealthy neighbors.

The reports of the Assistant Commissioners contain statements giving a clearer idea of the administration of justice to the freedmen in the States embraced under the supervision of this office than I was able to give previous to this time. The synopsis of laws submitted does not include Kentucky and Missouri, as we have been unable to obtain copies of the acts passed by the Legislatures affecting the cause of freedmen.

The reports of the Assistant Commissioners detail at length the cases that have come before them requiring their interference and the action they have taken. The reports contain evidence that the manner of executing the laws on the part of magistrates and jurors in some parts of the south, has done great injury to the free people. The necessity for enforcing general order No. 44, from headquarters of the armies of the United States in Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, by the Assistant Commissioners, is fully established.

The decisions of some of the district judges in the State of Mississippi that the Civil Rights bill was unconstitutional has no doubt robbed the colored people of privileges intended to be secured to them by that law.

It will be seen from these reports that the machinery of the Civil Rights bill is not in full operation in some portions of the south, for many criminals that ought to be brought to trial under that bill are at large.

The assistant commissioners generally favor the present contract system. The freedmen are reported as having in most cases faithfully performed their obligations. I am glad to be able to report that employers have, as a general thing, settled with the freedmen in accordance with the terms of their contracts; yet when any of them have failed to do so, the State laws have not in all cases afforded to the freedmen the proper remedies and protection.

For this reason the assistants report that they have relieved the evils, as far as possible, by assuming the guardianship of the freedmen, as contemplated by the laws of Congress. They also report that contracts approved by the Bureau officers, and settled through the same agencies, have been satisfactory to the freedmen. I call special attention to the vagrant laws of the States of Maryland, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The short time allowed after the expiration of one contract before a person must make another, to escape vagrancy, will occasion practical slavery. The arrest of assembled persons as vagrants, upon information given by any party, their trial by a justice of the peace, and the sale of their invoices at public outcry for payment of the fine and costs, without limit as to time, whipping and working in chain gangs, present some of the obnoxious features of these irregular laws. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General and Commissioner.

Mr. Paine's Militia Bill.

Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, to-day introduced a bill to organize, arm and discipline the militia, and for other purposes.

It provides that all able-bodied male persons who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become citizens, or shall have actually voted at any State or territorial election, and between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, shall be enlisted in the militia.

The National Guard of the United States shall consist of two regiments of infantry, organized of volunteers, from the enlisted militia in each district and territory represented in Congress—one of which shall be comprised of colored men, if more than one-third of the enrolled militia of such district or territory shall be colored men.

No person shall be an officer or private in the National Guard who shall be disqualified from or exempt from enrolment in the militia, or who shall ever have voluntarily borne arms against the United States, or given countenance or aid to the rebellion, or accepted office under the late confederacy.

A Bureau of Militia is to be established in the War Department. It is, among other things, provided that Congress may order the whole or any part of the National Guard into the service of the United States, to execute the laws thereof when the same may be obstructed, or repel invasion, and to suppress domestic insurrection. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Militia.

Supreme Court Decision.

The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the steamer Springbok case. This vessel was seized in 1863, about two hundred miles from Nassau, whither she was bound, from London. She was suspected of an intention to run the blockade of some southern port. It was ascertained that her cargo was contraband of war, consisting in part of swords and other military appurtenances, and also buttons marked with the letters C. S. A.

The Southern District of New York condemned both the vessel and the cargo, but the U. S. Supreme Court overruled the decree as to the vessel, and affirmed the condemnation of the cargo on the ground that the latter was clearly contraband of war, and that, although there was nothing to show that the Springbok designed to pursue her journey from Port Nassau to a southern blockaded port, the goods were evidently to be carried from Nassau to supply military forces at that time arrayed against the United States government.

The Arkansas Delegation.

The delegation from the Arkansas Legislature, consisting of four members of the Senate and six of the House, who are now in this city for the purpose of conferring with the government on the political situation of the country, had an interview with the President to-day. The delegation is headed by State Senator Alexander Hunter, who is also United States Senator elect. That gentleman introduced the different delegates to the President, and also made a brief statement of the object of their mission, after which a general conversation ensued on the prominent political topics of the day, namely: the present condition and future prospects of the country.

The interview was of over an hour's duration, and the parties retired at its close well pleased with the conference.

To-morrow they will meet the Cabinet and Gen. Grant at the Executive Mansion.

The Treasury Department.

The following was this morning received at the Treasury Department, addressed to General F. E. Spinner:

DECEMBER 29th, 1866.—F. E. Spinner—Dear Sir: Inclosed please find a check for $310, returned as conscience money; no matter how obtained, as an investigation will avail nothing in the case. Respectfully yours, J. J. OSTRANDER.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting facts and estimates concerning the Northern Pacific Railroad, was sent to the Senate to-day, in response to a resolution.

A statement from the Quartermaster General estimates that transportation will be required by the War Department for 1800 men, and $5,331,000 worth of military supplies, basing the calculation upon the supply of fifteen military posts, each manned, with one hundred and forty foot and seventy mounted men, ten of them from the eastern terminus and five from the western.

The estimates of the cost of the road, prepared by Brevet Brigadier General Simpson, are as follows: For construction of 2144 miles of road, $149,495,635; for rolling stock and fixtures, at $12,000 per mile, $128,994 50; for steamers on the Missouri and Columbia rivers, $3,000,000; for engineering and contingencies, $10,000,000; for tunneling beyond the estimated average per mile, $11,779,393. These and other items make a total of $216,800,340, or an average per mile of $101,040.

Mr. Bundy's Territorial Bill.

Mr. Bundy, of Ohio, to-day introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, which was referred to the Committee on Territories, to divide the State of Texas into four territorial governments, to be called, respectively, Brazorra, Bravo, Sabine and Lincoln, and which shall be admitted to the Union as States when they have sufficient population for representation in Congress, and when they shall have ratified the constitutional amendment. The preamble to the bill recites that the so-called State of Texas, having waged war against the government, has forfeited all her privileges and rights, and forfeited, by reason of overt acts, the very name by which that country is recognized and known throughout all lands as the penal colony of the world, the name and history heretofore indicating little else than bloodshed, ingratitude, violence and wrong.

The New Tariff Bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting to the House the Tariff bill prepared by Commissioner Wells, says, "Whatever differences of sentiment may exist in regard to the opinions and conclusions of the commissioner, no one can examine casually his report and bill and fail to perceive that he has performed a very large amount of labor, and endeavored faithfully to discharge the duty devolved upon him. It may not be improper for me to remark that his opinion and conclusions with very slight exceptions, have my hearty approval. I recommend the report and bill to the careful consideration of Congress."

The Committee on Territories.

The Senate Committee on Territories had a meeting to-day, on the subject of the bill now pending for the admission of Nebraska into the Union. The probability is that an amendment will be reported to obviate the objection on the part of some members of Congress to the clause in her constitution restricting suffrage to white citizens, by providing for the immediate admission of Nebraska on the fundamental condition that there shall be no distinction in the enjoyment of political rights on account of race or color in that State. The same principle is applicable to the State of Colorado.

The Indian Bureau.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has made written application, through the Secretary of the Interior, for an investigation into the recent massacre by Indians, near Fort Phil Kearny. He states in his application that this occurrence, if not immediately attended to, will be likely to bring on a general Indian war in all that great section of country drained by the Yellow Stone and its tributaries. If promptly and properly investigated, the consequences may be averted, and justice be done to both Indians and military.

Naval.

Information has been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Palmer, of the North Atlantic squadron, announcing that the schooner Marion, George J. Sheppard master, laden with government stores, valued at $325,000, bound from Hilton Head to New York, grounded on Beaufort bar a few days since. The steamer Agawam, of the squadron, went to her assistance, and after some exertions she was got off without injury to either vessel or cargo. Had it not been for the timely assistance of the Agawam, the schooner and her cargo would have been lost.

Minerals for the Paris Exposition.

Col. Roland has addressed a letter to the New York Mining Board, suggesting that they secure specimens of the minerals of the country that may be found in New York, Boston and Philadelphia, in order to make a loan or contribution to the Paris Exposition, thus securing a perfect mineral representation. This suggestion is approved of by Speaker Colfax, and a large number of other members of Congress, who have signed the letter.

The Mission of Assistant Secretary Seward to the South.

There are conflicting speculations as to the object of Assistant Secretary Seward's recent departure, in company with his wife, from this city; but on inquiry at the proper source it is ascertained, and authority given for the statement, that the trip is for health only, his present physical condition requiring a change to a warm climate.

Seizure of Smuggled Steel.

The Commissioner of Customs to-day received information of the seizure of 28,000 pounds of steel carriage springs at Buffalo by the revenue office. These springs are made at the same factory in Canada as those which were seized several days since, all of which were shipped at an under-valuation, with intent to defraud the government.

A False Report Contradicted.

The statement which has been made to the effect that over $1,000,000 was paid last month to southern claimants for cotton captured and confiscated during the war is entirely without foundation. No such payments have been made.

A Veto Anticipated.

It is said that the bill conferring suffrage on the colored citizens of this District was presented to the President on the 25th of December. A veto is anticipated, as there is no reason to believe he will approve the bill.

Illness of Assistant Secretary Hartley.

Assistant Secretary Hartley, of the Treasury Department, still continues very ill.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, January 3.—In the case of the Royal Insurance Company against Griffin and Knapp, accused of stealing a large sum of bonds, Judge Bertholett gave judgment that it was not material whether the bonds were stolen here or in New York. The defendants' application for discharge was rejected. Another petition for discharge is *en deubere* by Judge Munck.

BELLOUILLE, C. W., January 30.—Notwithstanding the cold weather, gold digging is going on. The Government mineralogist is making a tour of the mines, with a view of giving the gold-bearing district a thorough investigation.

Railroad Accident.

NAPANEE, C. W., January 3.—A passenger train of the Grand Trunk Railway, coming west, yesterday ran off the track three miles east of this place in consequence of a broken rail. The Post Office car was smashed, and the mail conductors had a narrow escape. One of them was so tightly wedged between broken timbers that he had to be cut out with axes. No one was seriously hurt.

Message of the Governor of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, January 3.—Governor Chamberlain read his inaugural message to the Legislature to-day. It opens with an expression of his views on national affairs. It is of considerable length.

Killed by an Aerolite—About a month ago a Scotch policeman mysteriously disappeared, but has since been found in Dunsapple Loch with no trace of violence on him beyond a slight discoloration of the forehead. It is not supposed that anybody would be likely to murder him, and there is no probability that he would commit suicide. A gentleman writes to suggest that as the poor man's disappearance was on the night of the falling stars, he was very probably struck by one of them and knocked into the lake. "It is but a very few years since," this gentleman continues, "that a brother and sister were driving in an open carriage in Tuscany, and the former of the two was suddenly half stunned by a blow on the head by a small aerolite, which was picked up immediately after the accident. The occurrence was notorious at the time, and the injured individual trustworthy and well known. A second instance of the fall of an aerolite occurred lately in the gardens of an intimate friend of my own at Florence, on which occasion some of the inmates had a narrow escape from being struck. The missile was examined by us, and its specific gravity exceeded that of a bullet."

—Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe and daughter made an attempt to come from Boston to spend the Christmas holidays in New York. They got as far as Worcester, were snowed up, and failed to connect.

MEXICO.

Maximilian in Puebla—The New Organization of the Imperial Army—Disbanding of the Austrian and Belgian Legion—Arrest of an American at San Luis Potosi—Illness of General Castlenau—The "Estafette" Suspended—Toluca—The Guerillas—Vera Cruz Custom House, Etc. Etc.

HAVANA, December 29.—The Spanish mail steamer from Vera Cruz brings City of Mexico news to the 17th, and from Vera Cruz to the 20th. Maximilian has at last left his asylum at Orizaba, having left that city on the 17th, and, according to the last news received, was in Puebla on the 19th. He will go the city of Mexico, but occupy the palace at Tacubaya. He writes daily numbers of letters to the most influential members of the Liberal party, inviting them to attend his projected General Congress. Mexico is now divided into four great military districts, and the army will be composed of three divisions. The first division will be commanded by General Miramon, and embrace the sub-districts of Lower California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Nasas, Durango, Nayarit, Salisco and Colimo; the second district, under General Marquez, will consist of the districts of Guanajuarto, Queretaro, Michoacan, Toluca, Tula, the Valley of Mexico, Tulancingo, Tuspan, Flaxcala, Puebla, Iturbide, Guerero, Acapulco, Vera Cruz, Oajeca, and Tehuantepec; the third district, under command of General Mejia, will operate in Coahuila, New Leon, Matamoras, Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosi, Matehuala, Haascalientes, Fresnillo, and Zacatecas, while the Department of Yucatan will remain as it is at present, under the immediate command of the Imperial Commissary-General, Salasar Illarregui. The three corps d'armee will receive a uniform organization, and all private organizations will form part of the army without any distinct title or privileges. According to an order of Maximilian, the Austrian and Belgian troops will be paid off as soon as possible, and disbanded. All of those who desire to remain will be mustered into the Mexican army, retaining their grades, and those who do not will be sent home at the expense of the Empire, according to the terms of their enlistment. The army will number 60,000 men, and the conservative party hopes now to work a radical change in Mexican affairs in a very short time. They could do it a great deal quicker if Juarez and the adherents of the republic would leave the country.

Mr. Morehead, an American citizen, has been imprisoned by the Imperialists in San Luis Potosi, for refusing to pay the contribution levied by the authorities. The French troops were to leave San Luis on the 14th. All the surrounding villages had been occupied by the Liberals under Escaudon and Rivera, while Aura and Cadena took possession of Zacatecas. Porfirio Dias had left Oajaca, with a strong force, and was marching in the direction of Tehuacan. The Imperial commander in San Luis had imposed another contribution, and at the same time enforced the tax of one per cent. on all properties; it was expected that the Imperial forces would join Mejia.

General Castlenau is dangerously ill in Mexico with the fever, which is retarding the operations of the French, who are selling all the materials of war that they cannot conveniently carry back. The organ of Marshal Baziane in Mexico, the *Estafette*, has been suspended by the Imperial authorities. The French troops in Toluca have returned to Mexico, and the citizens feared an immediate attack by the Liberals, over 1000 Indians having joined the latter with the intention of making another attack. Hardly any town can be held by the Imperialists for any length of time, and the audacity of the guerillas is greater than ever, making raids to the very suburbs of the City of Mexico. The affairs of the Vera Cruz Custom-house are still administered by the French authorities the merchants having sent a memorial to the Emperor asking for information in relation to the payment of duties. The Liberal chief Joaquin Martinez, who calls himself the Governor of the Second District of the State of Mexico, has issued a proclamation repelling the idea of the assembly of the National Congress, as proposed in the Emperor's proclamation.—*N. Y. Times.*

HAVANA.

The Commercial Crisis—Critical Situation of Commercial Affairs—Quarantine Matters—Cholera at St. Thomas.

HAVANA, Saturday, December 29.—The critical situation of the banks and merchants still continues. There has been a great deal of laxity and favoritism in the administration of several banking houses. Many merchants whose standing was publicly known to be a very bad one, or at least looked suspicious, received all the funds and credit they asked for, and now when it is too late the discovery is made that the banks have discounted the notes of many who are unable to pay one-half of their indebtedness. The failure of Bossier's bank has been a god send to many of our wholesale provision merchants, who were on the eve of failure, as they owe large amounts to that institution, which is now unable to collect its debts, as the bank has not yet been put in the hands of receivers, and as a matter of course the merchants have gained an extension of time.

But not alone this; they also don't pay their other creditors, alleging that they cannot collect anything, and that the banks won't discount any of their notes in this critical epoch. So far no failures have been reported, but it is certain that many will close their doors soon, principally merchants who are in the provision and grocery line. Some New York, Boston, and Philadelphia houses have already sent agents here to look after the interests of their houses, but the heaviest losses will fall on the merchants in Spain, who give longer credits and had a large balance in their favor here, to be employed in the purchase of sugars of the new crop.

Several meetings have been held by merchants and bankers during the past week, in order to devise some plan, and adopt a uniform system at the present period, to prevent merchants from suspending, and their action has inspired a little more confidence.

The quarantine on vessels coming from Philadelphia has been raised at last, and this finishes the institution as far as ports in the United States are concerned.

The cholera is raging with increased violence in St. Thomas. Over 150 deaths occurred between the 15th and 18th of this month, and the yellow fever is also calling for its victims.—*N. Y. Times.*

—With fifteen millions of inhabitants in Spain, only three millions can read and write.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 29, 1866.

A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM Philadelphia for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.

Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.

No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for appointment in the Navy.

The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.

1 3 thl0t P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CLOTHING DEPOT,
SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, January 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Wool Blankets,
Rubber and Painted Blankets,
Infantry Coats,
Great Coats,
Jackets,
Trowsers,
Shirts,
Drawers,
Boots,
Shoes,
Bedsacks,
Spades,
Shovels,
Axes,
Pick-axes,
Canteens,
Hospital Tents,
Wall Tents,
Sibley and Common Tents,
Haversacks,
Knapsacks,
Stockings,
Scales (Brass),
Musical Instruments, Etc.

The property must be removed within ten (10) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this Office or at the Office of
ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Brevet Major, U. S. A.,
12 31 10t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1866.

On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867, THURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
12 15stuth t1 10 Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, January 14, for the purchase, from the United States, of five thousand (5000) Folded Lip Railroad Chairs, suitable for 45lb. "T" Rail.

These Chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, New York.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New York city, Philadelphia, Pa., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
12 29 13t Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

"CITY OF CORK" ....Saturday, January 5
"CITY OF DUBLIN" ....Wednesday, January 9
"CITY OF WASHINGTON" ....Saturday, January 12
"CITY OF BALTIMORE" ....Saturday, January 19

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
To London	95	To London	35
To Paris	105	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.

A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
3 No. 114 MARKET Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, October 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, N. W. corner BERKS and AMERICAN Sts, for BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·45 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·20 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 9 A. M., 2·35 and 4·20 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·15 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union lines of Passenger Cars run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·15 A. M. and 2·30 and 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 5·15 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M., and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·35 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket office.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M., Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.

For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.

For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.

Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.

Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.

Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.

Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.

Freight will be received at First Covered Wharf above Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

16 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 31, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·00, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·58 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.

4 15 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. &	11·20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	at 9·00
Philadelphia Express	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. &	7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·30 "
Day Express	at 5·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·30 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class	1·50

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

December 29, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¼ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·15 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6¼, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 2, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 15, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address

KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
1 0½ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street.

RISING OF THE AFRIC.

"Sources of Danger to the Republic."

Frederick Douglass' Great Lecture Last Night.

"Down with the One-Man Power."

The Democracy that Saves Us.

"No More Vice-Presidential Succession."

The Hopes and Fears of Our Country

"Constitutional Amendment a Swindle."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

National Hall was literally packed last night with people to hear Mr. Douglass' address. The speaker was frequently interrupted with applause, and he evidently made the best effort of his life. The eloquence and searching political analysis of Fred. Douglas last evening took some of his warmest admirers by surprise.

Miss Greenwood, the "Black Swan," sang several arias and ballads during the evening with great acceptability.

Mr. Douglass was introduced by Mr. William Still, President of the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, and the great freedman spoke as follows:—

The great and all-commanding thought of patriotic citizens of the United States is, as to how this republic can be rendered enduring, beneficent, and permanent. I am here this evening to discuss some of its dangers and sorrows, or weaknesses. In all political institutions the subject is to some extent an unwelcome one to many, for it is common on great occasions to hear men speak of the republican institutions of our republican Government as the best Government on earth, an admirable piece of mechanism, destined at some future period, not far distant or remote, to supersede all other forms of government.

Many men, when our eulogistic orators would appear somewhat recondite as well as patriotic, tell us of the change and the distribution of the various powers under our form of government. I am certainly not here this evening rudely to call in question the very pleasing assumptions of governmental superiority on our part which it is natural to indulge, however unwise it may be this time.

They are consonant with national pride, consonant with national self-love; and when they are not employed, as they too often are, in the service of a blind, unreasoning, stubborn, and obstinate fanaticism and conservatism, they are comparatively harmless, although they may not always be consonant with good taste are heard.

It is, however, well to remind this class of American hearers and speakers that they are not alone in this species of eulogy, that there are other men reputed wise and good in other parts of the planet who appear just as confident of the excellent qualities of their peculiar government, of monarchical aristocracy or autocracy, as we are of the good qualities of our own, and not a few of these have already voted our republican experiment a failure; they already have detected signs of decay, and have predicted that at some day, not very distant, our beautiful republican institutions will have to give place to another Government, a stronger and more absolute Government than the one we have. Those who entertain these opinions are not entirely without reason for them. And every Republican, every lover of his country, must wish these reasons fewer and less visible than they are. The fact is that the ballot-box, upon which we have relied as a protection from the passions of the multitude, has failed us, broken down under us.

A large sectional minority of the people, united and animated by sectional interest, have combined, and for four long years have resisted the constitutional authority of this Government, is regarded as a telling argument against the travelling assumptions of Americans in favor of the permanence and stability of our republican institutions. But this is not the only reason which they have arrayed against us. They point us to the fact that we did not meet this trouble, this resistance to the constitutional authority of the Government, in anything like a manly, heroic, comprehensive, and wise spirit; that, in fact, we met it with apathy, tardiness, hesitation, doubt, a feeling of uncertainty which no Government in Europe ever exhibited in the presence of a combination to overthrow it; and they regard that as an evidence of our decay as a nation, and of the final substitution of some other form of government for the present one.

They point us, also, to the hesitation, the doubt, the apparent want of courage on the part of this Government in the matter of reconstruction, now that the Rebellion has been put down. They point us, moreover, to the fact (apparently at least) that the American Government has yet to demonstrate to the world its ability and its disposition to punish traitors on the one hand, and reward loyalty on the other hand; a Government that cannot hate cannot love; and a Governmynt that cannot hate traitors, cannot love and respect loyal men. (Cheers.) They point us to the fact that the bristling bayonets of this Government of ours are no longer a protection for loyal men in the Rebel States; that loyal men by the score—by the hundred—have been deliberately slaughtered in the presence of the Star-Spangled Banner in New Orleans; and that at this hour the murderers are still at large, unquestioned by the law, unpunished by justice, unrebuked by the public opinion of the neighborhood where they lived.

No such thing as this could exist in any other Government on earth. They point us, moreover, to the fact that there is an absence of national honor and national gratitude in the Government, which, in its extremity, invoked the iron arm of the negro in its defense; and has deliberately, since the war, placed that same loyal class under the political heel of the former traitors (cheers)—they point us to the low standard of political morality everywhere prevalent in this country; how riotous swindlers can climb to the high places in the nation. The best pattern of a member of Congress in some districts is a fist—(laughter and applause)—the worst elements of American society come uppermost.

They point us also to the antagonisms that exist between the Executive and Legislative branches of our Government, the indecent haste with which we sacrifice permanent interest for mere temporary trials, and they regard all these as signs of a decline and fall of our great republican experiment; they tell us that the lives of republics have been unsatisfactory, short, stormy, and that our Government will prove no exception to the general rule.

Now, why do I refer to this unfavorable judgment of our political institutions? Not certainly to indorse them, nor to combat them, but simply as a reason, and to weigh them very fully, and with a more impartial judgment, than we have hitherto done. I find in these things a motive for searching out the defects of our Government; to ascertain, if possible, how far the machine is responsible for the developments of character to which I have alluded; or how these developments can be traced to another cause—whether, in fact, the fault is in the machine, or in the men who run the machine. For we must all admit that republican governments undermine and destroy manly character if they foster baseness, or cherish and feed ingratitude and meanness. If they destroy manly character instead of elevating manly character, let us have done with republican and instal some other form of government more favorable to the development of manhood.

Let me state the whole of the case in this inquiry. Now that our Government is broken up, as it were, and the work of reconstruction is taking place, I am here to-night to defend the theory of radical, complete, and comprehensive reconstruction, which shall set our Government right. We American citizens have to decide the form of our Government; and we can at least examine our Government. We are at liberty to discuss every feature of it, to examine and try and test it by every rule of law and reason and logic. There is nothing more thoroughly established in this country than the right of free inquiry.

The material with which some men would appear to weigh or discuss the importance of our institutions is decidedly splendid. We can have no superstitious reverence for our Constitution. This is the time to generate such a reverence. Place it on such a foundation that neither darkness, nor smoke, nor thunder, nor lightning, nor whirlwind, nor tempest, nor any other disturbance can shake it. And it will be reverenced.

While we respect it for what it is, we affirm of it that it was the creation of man—men like unto ourselves. In one respect, however, we can afford to say something of the fundamental structure of our Government. It was a man's contrivance, as I have alleged, designed with more or less wisdom to make society happy, promote liberty and order, and, in the language of the Constitution itself, to form a more perfect union, and establish justice, promote the general welfare, provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity. It is, at least, an honest Constitution. It does not ask respect on any ground of a superstitious character, but it is a human instrument, made to promote human objects.

While I discard all the Fourth-of-July extravagances, I cannot but offer my humble gratitude to the fathers who framed the Constitution, that they were able to put into it as much of wisdom, truth, and goodness as they did. My early experience in life was not favorable to the development of patriotism, or reverence for our institutions, and the like, and yet I can say that this Constitution, in many of its features, is based upon the eternal rock of ages.

I think the men who framed it are entitled to the profoundest gratitude of mankind, if for nothing more than this, that, against the temptation to do otherwise, they have given to us a Constitution free from bigotry, free from sectarianism, free from complexional distinctions. In the eye of that great instrument there are neither Jews nor Greeks, barbarians or Scythians, but fellow citizens of a common country. There is neither black nor white—we are all one, and our Constitution was so framed purposely. Whenever the galling chains of bondage burst from about the bodies of the enslaved, each and all of them immediately rise to any position in the common country for which their talents and character might fit them. (Cheers.)

But wise as this great paper is on this and many other points, it is but a human instrument, and, like all human performances, has its defects. It is the work of men struggling for their independence, with their full proportion of the prejudices and limitations of men, time, and experience; and the ever-increasing light of knowledge has revealed defects and errors in our Constitution which, in my judgment, must be removed, or prove fatal to every institution alike.

The national complacency with which we contemplated the Constitution under the aspect of the war of the Rebellion, so that that check, apparently, seems likely to be about as transient in duration as it was violent in its inception—the complacency arising from the fact that we met the Rebellion, that we conquered the Rebels, ground them to powder, scattered them to the four winds, showed the vigor and strength of the structure of our Government, I think is all wrong. The right view of that struggle is, that instead of disclosing to us the inherent strength of our institutions, it only reveals to us their serious weakness in a more glaring light than we have ever before seen them. It should lead us to search out the sources of national weakness, and in this hour to go to work like sensible and patriotic men to make weak places strong, and the strong places stronger.

The suppression of the Rebellion was a grand achievement, but applauded as that was, I utterly deny that it reflected the least credit upon the structure of our Government and Constitution. And how are we to explain our success? There is only one way. It is this—that during the last two years of the Rebellion our gallant armies fought on the side of human nature, liberty and fraternity, and human brotherhood, and in proportion as our Government, was faithful to these grand soul-inspiring ideas, so were its victories and so its reverses. (Cheers.) The Rebels fought well. They fought desperately. Invisible chains were about them, entangled by the chains of their own bondmen, and deep down in their own souls there was an agonizing voice that cried tremblingly to them. They struggled, not merely with gigantic armies and the skill of our veteran generals, but they struggled with the moral sense of the nineteenth century, and hence their failure, in my judgment.

Another secret of our success was this:—We happened, for it was only a happening, to have in the Presidential chair an honest man. (Cheers.) It was our exceeding good fortune that Abraham Lincoln and not William H. Seward received the nomination in 1860. Had William H. Seward, had Millard Fillmore, had John Tyler, or had that vilest embodiment of ingratitude and baseness, who shall be nameless now (laughter and cheers), occupied the Presidential chair, the Government of which we are so proud to-day, might have been only a matter of history.

I regard the last three months of Mr. Buchanan's administration as most instructive, especially in regard to the sources of danger and weakness in our republican form of government. It showed how completely the liberties of the American people are at the mercy of a bad and wicked President and his Cabinet. (A voice, "That's so.") We saw during those three months our army, navy, and munitions of war either scattered to the four winds, or placed at the disposal of wicked men who were plotting the destruction of the Government, and we were compelled to sit helpless. We could neither move hand nor foot; we sat biting our thumbs in silence, unable to help ourselves during the time. We were in a mighty stream, with all our liberties at stake, a faithless pilot on board; in a mighty stream, whose current we neither could resist nor control. We were in a helpless manner swept on and on towards an awful cataract of ruin, then thundering in the distance; we saw no help for the Republic until the honest man, Abraham Lincoln, came to the rescue. (Cheers.)

But it is sad to think that half the glory, honor, and moral advantage to this nation of the great beneficent measures already adopted were lost—lost in the meanness of their performance. Even for the abolition of slavery we have no one to thank; we have not the nation to thank for that by any means. What was done in that direction was done reluctantly. We are about as justly required to thank the American people for emancipating the slaves as Pharaoh of old was entitled to the thanks of the Israelites from releasing them from bondage. (Cheers.) For it was not until judgment, wide spreading, far reaching, and overwhelming, overtook us—it was not until we saw the Southern horizon studded all around with military disasters, that we consented to part with our reverence for slavery, and to arm the black man in defense of the flag. (Cheers.)

Oh that we could have done this from a holy, sacred choice of right for the right's sake, for the truth's sake, for man's sake! Oh that it could have been done from a high and holy motive of disinterested benevolence! As it was, it has gone into history as simply a piece of military strategy or necessity. Justice had but little to do with it.

Well, I am taking a long time without coming to the subject of the evening, the Sources of Danger to our Republic.

I take these to be of two classes. The first may be described as interior, and the second as exterior. I shall discuss them in the order now stated.

Mr. President, let me observe, at the outset, that in this comprehensive statement I concede nothing to those who hold to the doctrine of the inherent weakness of the republic. Our sources of danger and weakness are not necessarily connected with republicanism; they are not essential to it; they are alien to our republican institutions; they are deadly poisons taken into our system by accident.

Our Government was framed under conditions favorable to a purely republican government. The result was, the Constitution was projected and completed under the shadow of monarchical institutions and slavery institutions, and it has received its coloring largely from both these sources. Nor is this to be wondered at. A man's surroundings may exert but a limited influence upon him; he may easily throw them off, but only a hero can throw off entirely the influence of early surroundings and training; and mankind can never immediately be emancipated either from slavery or monarchy; and a century is not too much to obliterate all traces of a former bondage.

The fathers of this republic, born in the presence of slavery, or under monarchical institutions, also naturally enough, while they conceived the great principles of the Declaration of Independence as the law of this Government, when they came to the practical work for making a Government, we all know that they did plant something of the aristocratic element of the Government under which they had formerly lived. This was their mistake, and it must now be corrected, or you must make up your mind to bid farewell to your republican Government. You must either have a purely republican Government or you must have a monarchical Government, one or the other.

The eclectic principle may work well in medicine, but it does not work well in matters of government. Here we must have unity of idea and object—a concord of method, as well as of principle—in order to a permanent and prosperous result. Now, so far am I from conceding anything to those who hold that republican governments are weak in themselves, I believe that a republican form of government is the strongest government on earth. (Cheers.)

I am here to-night, a genuine Democrat, to advocate democracy in its purity. So far from regarding a republican Government as necessarily weak, it is the strongest and best Government known to the children of men. I am here, in fact, to advocate a genuine republic as against a false and spurious and sham republic. (Cheers.) Only make this republic a genuine republic, eliminating all foreign elements; strike out from all your form of government everything looking to autocracy; make it in fact, as it is in theory, a Government of the people, by the people, for the people and the whole people. (Cheers.)

Pull out from it everything that looks away from the people to the individual, or to the oligarchy; strike out everything that makes it rest upon a class; let it be a Government each for all, and all for each—the black man for the white, and the white man for the black. Drive no man from the ballot-box because of his color, and keep no woman from it on account of her sex. (Applause.)

Let the Government rest squarely down upon the shoulders of the people; let there be no shoulder in the land that does not bear its full proportion of the Government; let there be no intellect, no heart, no soul in the land but is directly and practically responsible, to the full share of its capacity, for the honor, wisdom, and virtue of the Government. (Cheers.)

Let it be completely democratic, resting upon the whole people. Take from it everything that limits its power or its benevolence, or mars its beauty. Let it rest squarely down upon the whole people, and I see no reason why this Government may not stand and flourish while the world endures.

The first source of danger to which I will call your attention, and which has been spoken of a great deal of late, is the one man power. I rejoice to know that the nation is at last startled into the consciousness of the existence of the one-man power. If Jeff. Davis taught us the folly of fostering the slave power, Andy Johnson has taught us, beyond wisdom, the absurdity of fostering in our form of Government the one-man power; and if his reign shall inspire us with a determination to revise the Constitution of the United States at this point, and to limit and circumscribe this one-man power, his accidental occupancy of the Presidential chair will not prove the unmitigated calamity we have sometimes been accustomed to regard it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Seward has been a great deal laughed at for calling Andrew Johnson king, introducing him to a Michigan audience as King or President, evidently regarding the one title as appropriate as the other. I think he was not far from the truth, and the title was, to some extent at least, appropriate, for the fact is, Andrew Johnson to-day is invested with kingly powers, and exercises them to an extent which would bring to the block almost any potentate in Europe. (Sensation.)

If he has recently overstepped these powers, as some of us think he has, and at times mistaken in the singular condition of his mind (which are quite too frequent), mistaking himself for the United States instead of the President of the United States—(laughter)—the explanation is not to be found entirely in his unbounded egotism, but in our Constitution. But, happily, by this Constitution our king cannot reign during life.

But he can reign long enough to commit any number of mischievous acts, and so defeat the most beneficent measures of our Government. It is true we have the right to choose our President, which is a very important right, and therein is our distinctive advantage over the subjects of a foreign yoke. I admit that it is something to be able to put a man out of authority when he does not behave well, but I have taken a more sober view of the freedom of the American people to elect their officers recently than formerly.

When I was a slave I used to think it quite a large degree of liberty that, at the end of each year, if I did not like my master I could get another. I had the right to choose him again, or another in his place. I was quite delighted, indeed intoxicated, with this precious privilege of selecting another master, and during the year, if I got an extra kick or cuff, the thought would come to me, "Never mind, old fellow, I will shake you off at Christmas." (Laughter.) But after awhile, as I grew older, and a trifle wiser, I came to the conclusion that it was not another master that I wanted. Not a new master, or an old one, but no master at all. (Great applause.) That in fact what I wanted was to be my own master.

From this little item of my experience in slavery, I have managed to read quite an elaborate chapter of philosophy, applicable, I think, to the American people at this time. What the American people want is not another master at any time; not a new one, or an old one. But they want the people themselves, ever, at all times, in times of peace and in time of war, to be their own masters, and control their own affairs. (Cheers.)

It is not so now. It is Massa Johnson now. (Laughter.) It is true we are free, and while we are putting a piece of paper in the ballot-box—I will not say how the names get on the paper—that would betray too great an acquaintance with politics—(laughter)—we are free while we are voting, but once he is elected, once he strides the national animal, his feet in the stirrups, his hand upon the reins, and puts the spurs in the sides of the animal, he can rule this country as despotically as any crowned head in Europe, and you know it.

A one-man power is here. You are free before he is elected; but once he is, he is then the master of the situation. Yes, I affirm that the President of the United States can rule this Government with a contempt for the opinions and wishes of the people, at every stage of his administration, which no crowned head in Europe dare manifest towards the wishes and wants of the people who are represented in the Government.

This is the state of the case, and I contend that it ought not to be so. Why, when the Prime Minister of England is outvoted in the House of Commons on any important question, he construes that vote into a vote of want of confidence in him by the country. He says:—"I no longer represent the views and wishes of the country, and for this reason I will lay the seals of my office at the foot of the throne, and require the throne to call some other men to power who can administer the Government more in harmony with the wishes of the people." But you might vote down Andrew Johnson every month, and vote down Seward every morning. (Laughter.) I think he would never resign, or either of them. (Great cheering.)

They are at the head of the people. They say the people are mistaken; they don't know what they want. Over there they respect the opinions of the people; over here they treat them with the utmost contempt. I have seen men invited to resign, but I have never seen a man who has accepted the invitation. Your man Cowan was invited to resign; he thought you were mistaken. Doolittle was also invited to resign: he thought his constituents were mistaken. Once in the stirrups, they are there, as the man said to the horse at the foot of the hill. (Cheers.)

Let us examine the questions that enter into the one-man power. The first to which I call your attention is the *immense* patronage in the hands of the President. A hundred millions of dollars per annum in times of peace, and uncounted thousands of millions in times of war, are put in his hands for distribution among his political friends. What a power! What a corrupting power! Now, is there not ingenuity, is there not skill enough in the American people to alter this arrangement, this corrupting arrangement; for while the President can place a man in office because of his political opinions, not for any fitness for the position, and put another out of office because of the difference of opinion, it is for us to see, and to see at once, that this is an assault upon integrity and freedom of opinion.

Who does not see that it is corrupting, in that it holds out a temptation to a man to agree with the President, not because of the wisdom and justice of his position, but because in that way he can get something in exchange for his soul. We don't want this power in the hands of one man to buy up men. At any rate, we can go to this extent, and I am glad Congress is looking in that direction, and that is, that the Constitution of the United States now provides that the President can appoint by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States—we can go to the whole extent of demanding that the whole power required to appoint, as also to remove a man from office, shall be in Congress. (Cheers.)

At present it is not so, for while it requires the President and Senate to appoint, the President alone removes, and by that means makes of non-effect the constitutional guarantee that the Senate shall be consulted also.

But I must hasten. This vast amount of money lodged anywhere outside of the Government would prove a dangerous lever of destruction to our Government in the hands of an enemy. It has already given rise to the most disgraceful and disgusting immorality in regard to the Government.

Nothing so illustrates the degrading tendency of this patronage than the many proverbs already in circulation concerning it, for to Mr. Marcy is attributed the saying that "To the victor belong the spoils;" and from ex-Governor Randall, Postmaster-General, we have the blackguard assertion that no man should eat the President's bread and butter that does not indorse the President's policy. It is an attack upon the national integrity, by breaking down individual integrity, by placing the honors and emoluments of office as against independence and judgment. I am for limiting this power in the hands of the President.

Then I am for abolition. I am an old-fashioned Abolitionist. I am for the abolition of the "two terms" principle. Wherever else I may meet with response, here I expect co-operation. The "two terms" principle is, in my humble judgment, one of the very worst elements of our Constitution, in that, so soon as a man is elected to the Presidential chair, he is furnished with a motive to enter upon schemes for his re-election to that office, and he comes up to the duties of that office with a heart and a mind divided, instead of being united in behalf of or in discharge of his duties. He is partly President, and partly chief of the Presidential party. At once it furnishes a motive for such a distribution of the patronage of this Government as shall favor his re-election.

It may be said, as it was said in the Convention by that wise and excellent patriot, Alexander Hamilton, that the prospect that the President may serve two terms instead of one furnishes to a President a motive for good behavior, for the faithful performance of his duty. I admit the force of the argument. The answer to it is this—that a man who does not find an all-sufficient motive for devoting all his mind and heart and soul to the discharge of the duties of the Presidential office in the first election may be relied upon not to have such confidence in a second election.

A third element of the weakness of the one-man power to which I wish to call attention, and in favor of abolishing which I am, is the veto power. I want that old, despotic, and aristocratic power of our Government utterly banished from our Constitution. It has no business in a republican form of government. It is anti-democratic, anti-republican, anti-common sense. (Sensation.) It is based on a miserable absurdity, that one man is more to be trusted than many men.

While we talk of believing in the people, when we come to promote a Government, we vest one man with a power which only two-thirds of the people can counterbalance. It is an absurdity in itself. It is based upon the idea that one man, with his limited judgment, with his limited abilities and infirmities (and there are some of them that have many of these who get into the Presidential chair); that one man, in his Cabinet in the White House, surrounded by his cliques and clans, his satellites, his comrades, who have no voice to contradict him, that he will bring to bear upon public measures a cooler judgment and power of patriotism than will the Congress of the United States, assembled under the broad light of day, with the flaming sword of the press waving over them, and sworn before high Heaven faithfully to attend to the claims of public measures. It is to think that this one man will act more wisely and more patriotically than will these hundreds of representatives.

A more glaring contradiction to the very idea of republicanism is nowhere found, except in this idea of veto power. (Cheers.) We don't need it; let it go. While I believe that two heads are better than one, I don't believe that one head is better than two or three hundred. Let it go; we can get along without it. It is a remarkable fact that while the veto power is entirely consistent with monarchical institutions, it is entirely inconsistent with democratic institutions.

It has not been exercised in England under a monarchical and aristocratic Government. It has not been exercised there more than once in a century and a half, while here in this republic of the people, where the right of the people to rule is admitted, we can have a little veto every morning—veto on all occasions. It is a powerful lever in the hands of one man to make himself of consequence; and a bad man, full of ambition, full of pride, self-conceit, finds in it a means of constantly gratifying his love of notoriety, by flinging himself in opposition to the Congress of the United States, and in antagonism with the Senate of the United States.

I know not why it is that one man in this country could arrogate to himself this power, while thrones and dominions of the Old World shrink from its exercise. When in a Government where the veto is consistent, it is not used; why in a Government believed to be a Government of the people, professed to be such a Government, where it is inconsistent, should it be used so incessantly?

That the veto power has sometimes been used very beneficially I admit. That it has been the means of arresting hasty legislation I admit. That its peculiar power is sometimes frequently and wisely used, is no proof that we should approve despotic power to the power of the people. I know what is said, that there must be some check upon a fanatical majority. Mr. Johnson himself has been on a pilgrimage of late, sandwiched between two heroes, one of the land and the other of the sea, wending his way from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, preaching to the people of the danger of trusting to majorities.

Well, if this thing be true, then our republican institutions are at fault. This is an argument against republicanism, if it be true that majorities are likely to be more despotic than individuals. Then let us have an individual Government; let us have Andrew Johnson as Dictator or Emperor; or, let us have something that is arbitrary, that is despotic in its control over us. But don't believe it: I don't believe it; no man believes it. I know that republics and republican majorities can be arbitrary, have been so, but so to whom? If arbitrary at all, they are so to an unrepresented class of men. They have been so towards the black man, towards the slave. They have enforced penalties, enacted laws, that had an element of the direct cruelty and injustice in them. And towards whom? Never towards represented classes, always towards the unrepresented. What, then, is the remedy?

Why it is to have our Government consistent, and have no unrepresented classes in it (great cheers); then the rights of all classes will be sure to be represented. If the Government of Great Britain can be trusted without the interposition of the veto, why may not the United States be entrusted with the Senate of the United States?

I have looked down upon both bodies while in session, and I must say, while I have no desire to bestow any unmerited eulogy on the Americans, that the House and Senate is fully equal to the House of Lords and Commons of Great Britain. In all the elements that go to make up the wise and eloquent and brilliant deliberative assembly, we stand their peers, equal in every respect. (Cheers.) If those may be trusted, why not these?

A man told me, when in England, that beloved and honored as was Queen Victoria, if she should venture to veto a measure after it had been regularly passed by the House of Commons and House of Lords, it would come near costing her her crown; and yet in this country your President can thwart your House of Representatives, your Congress, at every turn with his veto; and we acquiesce. What a mighty handy set of people generally! (Sensation.)

Another thing I would have done—that is, to abolish his pardoning power. Let us have the pardon, certainly, but let the President have less to do with it. I am in favor of limiting his power at this point. The same argument resorted to against the veto is pertinent as against this pardoning power. During the past year it has been a coin with which to traffic in treason, to win personal friends and co-operation and alliance, instead of loyal obedience to the laws of the land; let us have done with this pardoning power.

I am also for abolishing secret diplomacy, as another Government weakness. You cannot—perhaps it is not necessary you should—know how that is managed. It is a power in the hands of a bad President and a bad Cabinet—for he will be sure to have a bad Cabinet, because he could not get a good one—and this nation might be conducted into the jaws of a terrible war, and be perfectly helpless. We cannot say when the nation is to be at war, and the alternative may be presented at any time. Unwilling that our country should be beaten, we resort to arms under the inspiring motto of "Our country, right or wrong."

In England when the Prime Minister is negotiating with foreign powers, any member of the Cabinet who stands in the House of Commons, and any other member, can rise in his place, and demand to know of that Cabinet Minister what is the policy of Government towards France, towards America, Russia, or towards any other power, and that minister must answer affirmatively, negatively, or evasively, and often the evasive answer is the most expressive; but here in this country, our Executive, with his Cabinet sitting away off in another house, carrying on its private correspondence, may conduct us to the verge of a terrific war, and we are perfectly helpless.

Another thing in our system of government I am for abolishing is the Vice-Presidency of the United States. We have had bad luck with Vice-Presidents. (Laughter and cheers.) There is no sort of necessity for electing Vice-Presidents. When we elect a President, there is no necessity for a ready made President at all, no more than it would be for a wife to have a ready-made husband. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." We don't need another. (Cheers and laughter.)

How I wonder we ever came to do such things, and ever hit upon the plan of appointing one man President at the same time we appointed another who shall take his place upon the instant of his death, resignation, or removal. It was done in utter ignorance, apparently, of human nature. The argument against the Vice-Presidents is this. Men are men, ambition is ambition. The Presidency is a tempting bauble, like the crown of a monarch; is a constant source of temptation to the ambition of man; and what do you do when you appoint a Vice-President? Why, you appoint a man to stand directly behind the President, and immediately within striking distance of him, whose interests, whose ambition, will be instantly subserved by the death of the President, however that death may be brought about. (Sensation.)

I believe the President of the United States will sit more securely and safely in his chair when the shadow of the Vice-President ceases to fall upon him. Let us have done with the Vice-President. Let us put men's interest and their duties in the same boat. How easy it is in a country like ours to procure an assassin at any time! There is most sure to be out of every fifty thousand people you can hire one assassin to commit an assassination anywhere.

How easy it would be for a clique and a clan to surround the Vice-President of the United States, immediately upon the election of the President, and ascertain from him how far he sympathizes with the President, and learn from him, without making him a party to their intentions, how he will bestow the patronage of the Government in case he comes in possession of the office of President, and then how easy it would be to procure the men who should send the President staggering to his grave!

I don't want a President to be exposed to this danger; it is a most striking and instructing fact, that of all the Vice-Presidents we have had, not one of them who has succeeded a dead President ever followed in the footsteps of their predecessor. (Cheers.) No! John Tyler did not; you know about that as well as I do.

Harrison was the first man elected suspected of entertaining anti slavery proclivities. He did not hold his office for a month and was followed by a man with a policy diametrically opposed to that of the man with whom he was elected. Gen. Taylor was elected with Millard Fillmore. As soon as it was rumored that he would not favor paying Texas for her claim upon New Mexico, and that he was in favor of California coming into the Union as a free State, if she desired it, the man whom the bullets of Mexico could not kill died, to give his place to a Northern sycophant, whose name is found at the bottom of the Fugitive Slave bill.

Andrew Johnson and Abraham Lincoln were elected upon the same ticket, and the latter holds his seat to-day by virtue of the assassination of the former. In my belief, the man who assassinated Abraham Lincoln knew Andrew Johnson then as we know him now. (Great and enthusiastic applause.)

It is well enough, perhaps, that you should have somebody to fill the Presidential chair. What is this chair? Can you make an executive? It will be easy in this country of swift travelling to get together the Congress of the United States, and appoint some man to act as President until such time as he can be elected by the people. If we could have a vacant chair for six weeks, while the President was swinging around the circle, I think we could afford to have it vacant for six days.

But if the President commits high crimes and misdemeanors, we have the power in our own hands; we can impeach. I wish we could! (Laughter and cheers.) At the very mention of impeachment, Wall street turns pale. It brings the President before us in a more powerful attitude. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, he then comes before us, master of fleet and army, with the purse and sword in his hand, and the necessity of getting a two-thirds vote.

The President here outweighs a majority—almost makes a two-third vote kick the beam. You must have two-thirds in the House and two-thirds in the Senate besides. You have got to get ahead of him some way or another. He is, as Andrew Jackson once said, a co-ordinate branch of the Government. He is sworn to support the Constitution, not as you understand its requirements, but as he understands them.

I hardly deem it possible to make an amendment to the Constitution, to remove from the office as soon as you have no power to command; then secure the soldiers, and hold the Commander-in Chief of the Army and Navy. You had better think twice before you act in this matter. It is a mighty easy thing to say to the Senate, Impeach the President. What we want is not the impeachment of the President, but a limitation of the one-man power. We want him simply to be an executive officer, and not a legislative officer. (Cheers.)

I intended to call your attention for a moment to the great danger which now threatens this Government and this country: it is in the Constitutional Amendment. I think it is but a shade different from that submitted by Andrew Johnson himself. It is a mean, contemptible, base, and most ungrateful betrayal by the people's loyal representatives of your only friends at the South during the war. It leaves to each of these Rebel States the right to determine whether or not the black man shall have any political rights at all. Shame on Congress if she admits a single Rebel State upon the adoption of that amendment!

You are silent now. I wish to God that you American people could hate as you love. I wish you could hate a little now, and there was some honest indignation here. (Applause.) You would sacrifice your friends to make peace with your enemies, but I wish we could only go back to the time of trial and hardship in this war; there was a time when the black man was somebody; when Rebel armies were in the field bold and defiant, then there was room under the American flag for all its defenders. (Great cheering.)

Stand by that matchless old hero of Pennsylvania, Thad. Stevens; uphold the hands in the House of your gallant Judge Kelley (cheers); rebuke the falterers; strike down the one-man power everywhere (cheers); make your Government lean to the people, and away from the individual or the one-man power; and in proportion as you do this, you make sure the permanence, prosperity, and glory of this great republic. (Enthusiastic cheering.)

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

9 14 wfm6mrp] No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

COULD & CO.,

UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,

CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,

AND

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

(Opposite Christ Church.)

Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.

210 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

818 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL.

PHILADELPHIA. 8 1§4

AUCTION SALES.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.
8186

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOSING SALE OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

This Evening,

January 4, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street will be offered about two hundred and fifty Modern Oil Paintings, embracing every variety of subject, and all elegantly mounted in rich gold-leaf frames. Sale positively without reserve. 1 2 3t

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street.
Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street
Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.